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UNION WIRE
TRESS CO., 79 to 85
e-st., Chicago. For sale
Furniture Dealers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

20 PER CENT
DISCOUNT
ON
ALL CASH SALES
Until Feb. 1st.

SIXTY-FIRST
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE.

All goods marked in plain figures, from which the discount is taken.

We don't cut 20 per cent off a few garments, but from every garment in our Store.

HARVEY'S
84 & 86 State-st.

ATTENTION
OF
Conservative Investors
IS INVITED TO
Chicago Car Trust Six Per Cents.

They unite the elements of Good Security, Good Interest, and substantial guarantees against fluctuation in value.

A limited amount of these securities are now offered by the undersigned, where further particulars may be obtained.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
Offer inducements to purchasers of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Which cannot fail to interest the most economical. They show unequaled varieties, and quote prices guaranteed to be the lowest.
Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Handkfs., Suspenders, Silk Umbrellas, Canes, Neckwear, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Shirts, Night Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Sole Agents for "Preville Town Made" Kid Gloves. Best in the World. Every pair warranted.

20 Per Cent
Discount on all HEAVY OVERCOATS ordered of us from Jan. 21st to Jan. 31st next. Also 10 per cent on all other garments ordered during the same period.
ELY & CO.,
TAILORS.

A constant and rapidly-increasing demand for 23 years, during which time we have made
Shirts to Order
than any two other firms in America, is positive proof that our Shirts possess unusual merits. Future orders are solicited, with the assurance that our usual high standard shall be maintained in their execution.
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

KEMMERICH'S
Extract of Meat,
Manufactured at Santa Elena, Argentine Republic.
Genuine unless bearing the signature of Prof. Dr. KEMMERICH in red ink across Label.
SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.
Liebig, Marelly & Co., 55 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Approved City Mortgages
At lowest rates of interest.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Broadway and Twenty-seventh-st., New York.
The undersigned is pleased to announce to his former friends and others desiring first-class accommodations that he has returned to, and secured a long lease of the furniture of, the above popular house, having been altered and greatly improved, is now one of the most convenient and attractive hotels in the city. The name is no longer Le-land, but COLEMAN HOUSE, as formerly.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Prop.

The St. Nicholas Hotel,
NEW YORK.
Occupies more than fully maintains the superiority which it owes its world-wide reputation. Table and apartments are unequaled. Locality convenience of travelers the very best.
URIAH WELCH, Proprietor.

City of Paris,
CORNER
State and Washington-sts.
ASTOUNDING SALE
OF
SILKS!
Greatest Sacrifice
OF THE SEASON.
To close out our fine stock of
SILKS, SATINS,
Velvets and Plushes,
WE OFFER TODAY:

500 yds.	18 inch	Colored Dress Silk at		25c
1500 "	19 "	" " " at		50c
3250 "	20 "	Colored Gros Grain		85c
4825 "	21 "	" " " extra fine		$1.00
3115 "	22 "	" " " heavy		1.30
3150 "	18 "	Black Gros Grain Silk		55c
5225 "	21 "	" " "		65c
2012 "	21 "	Cachemire Black Silk		85c
3315 "	21 "	" " "		$1.10
2450 "	22 "	Lyons Black Silk		1.25
1560 "	22 "	" " "		1.50
1110 "	22 "	" " "		1.75
600 "	22 "	" " "		2.00
5 pieces	24 "	Rhadzimer Black Silk		1.25
4 "	21 "	Ottoman Black Silk		90c
3 "	" "	" " "		1.10
4 "	22 "	" " "		1.50
3 "	24 "	Cachemire Princesse		1.50
4 "	24 "	" " "		2.25
18 inch		Colored Satins at		65c
19 "	"	" at		85c
22 "	"	" at		1.00
19 "	"	Black Brocade Velvet		2.00
22 "	"	" " "		2.75

These prices, considering quality, are JUST ONE-HALF what others ask. Sale continues until every yard is sold.
N. B.—During this sale will have no time to cut samples.
JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS
CITY OF PARIS,
CORNER
State and Washington-sts.

DISSOLUTION.

B. F. WEAVER has this day withdrawn from the firm of FARWELL, MILLER & CO., his term having expired by limitation.

January 1st, 1884.

MARCUS A. FARWELL,
ROBERT B. MILLER,
G. S. BARSTOW,
BENJ. F. WEAVER.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dixon & Townsend, Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Jan. 1st, 1884. L. B. DIXON.
F. B. TOWNSEND.

F. B. Townsend, Architect,
Room 77 Major Block, S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts., Chicago. Take elevator on Madison-st. Office hours 2 to 5 p. m.

WAUKESHA
Water, delivered in any part of the city, at
10 cents a Gallon.
AGENCY, 175 WABASH-AV.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO
Morgan Park
And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes' ride to new Board of Trade Buildings; the highest ground within 12 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st., Agents for the B. L. Land & Building Co.

TEETH $6 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas or vitalized air. Perfectly safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

WANTED.
I would like to connect myself with a first-class Jewelry House as salesman; retail or jobbing. No. 1 references from present employer. Address K 57, Tribune Office.

WASHINGTON.

The House Democrats Threatening to Revolt Against the Carlisle-Morrison Combination.

Gen. Rosecrans the Latest Prominent Advocate of Fitz John Porter's Cause.

The Public Debt Statement—Status of the Greenback—Patent Office Appointments.

CARLISLE-MORRISON.
INDICATIONS OF A REVOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—There are some indications of a revolt against the Carlisle-Morrison control of the House among the Democratic protectionists. Some of the leaders of this class say that if Mr. Morrison shall succeed in reporting a bill from the Ways and Means Committee it will be slaughtered just as his bill was in the Forty-fourth Congress, when he had a majority of sixty behind him. It is very evident, say men of this class, that Mr. Morrison will not be able to carry his scheme through, and they do not propose to permit themselves to be used to assist him in making a Presidential platform for himself. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction, too, at the fact that Mr. Carlisle did not give the protection Democrats any representation on the Ways and Means Committee, although many of them voted for him.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.
GEN. ROSECRANS AN ADVOCATE OF HIS CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Fitz John Porter has gained a recruit in the House. A friend of Gen. Rosecrans, Chairman of the Military Committee, says this: "Gen. Rosecrans is very busy studying the Fitz John Porter case. As a preliminary to this work he went over the field some weeks since in company with a number of Union officers who were in the second battle of Bull Run. Gen. Longstreet was also of the party. Gen. Rosecrans formerly shared the opinion, almost universal at the West during the War, that Porter was guilty as charged and had been leniently treated by the court. His studies have brought him to the opposit conclusion. He has provided himself with accurate maps of the field and with full files of all official orders bearing on the case. His prominence as an army commander and his recognized ability as a military student are already exciting interest here in his forthcoming speech. One of Gen. Porter's disadvantages in the last Congress was that there was no one on his side in the Senate or the House who was sufficiently equipped with knowledge of military affairs and with personal experience in command of large bodies of troops in battle to successfully cope with Gen. Logan in the public discussion of the case. Gen. Rosecrans will change this situation, and on this account as well as the general respect for his military ability his advocacy of the bill from his committee will attract much attention. He is understood to hold in common with some of the Republicans of the Military Committee that, if Porter was wrongfully condemned, the present bill does not go far enough; that, in fact, there is scarcely any reparation that the Government has it in its power to make that can compensate for the wrong done Porter."

This is a sample of the talk of Porter's friends. There is little doubt that the bill will pass the House.

THE TREASURY.
STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Following is the statement of the public debt:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Four and one-half per cents	$ 250,000,000
Four per cents	737,932,750
Three per cents	274,087,250
Refunding certificates	315,150
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,276,885,150
Matured debt	$ 15,138,795
Legal-tenders	346,730,016
Certificates of deposit	14,560,000
Gold and silver certificates	200,530,531
Fractional currency	6,980,428
Total without interest	$ 583,219,655
Total debt (principal)	1,861,243,900
Total interest	12,172,323
Cash in Treasury	375,374,200
Debt less cash in Treasury	1,498,041,723
Decrease during December	11,743,327
Decrease since June 30, 1883	58,049,483
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$ 1,930,229
Debt on which interest has ceased	15,138,795
Interest thereon	539,198
Gold and silver certificates	200,930,531
United States notes held for redemption certificates	14,560,000
Total	$ 375,374,200
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	375,374,200
Bonds issued to Pacific railways and interest payable by United States- Principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	59,222,066
Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service	17,631,893
By cash payments, 5 per cent net earnings	935,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	40,655,000

The decrease in the public debt during December amounted to $11,743,337. The decrease since June 30, 1883, was $58,049,483.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASE.
STATUS OF THE GREENBACK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The fact that the legal-tender case was submitted in the United States Supreme Court today without argument is believed by some of the prominent lawyers to indicate that it will never be decided upon its merits. It is said that there is an indisposition on the part of the court to pass upon the question, and that there are some defects in the pleadings, which, if the court is so disposed, will make it possible to avoid meeting the issue. The refusal of the court to act will unquestionably be interpreted by the Greenbackers to mean that the majority of the court is in harmony with the decision in the famous Hepburn case—that the greenbacks are not a constitutional legal tender in time of peace—and the failure to meet the case on its merits will undoubtedly be taken advantage of by the opponents of the National banking system to urge the Buckner scheme of issuing Treasury notes.

THE PATENT OFFICE.
EXAMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. R. G. Dyrenfurth, of Chicago, Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Chairman of the Social Board of Civil-Service Examiners, has prepared his scheme for technical examinations in the Patent-Office. He has classified the appointments under the five following heads: Assistant examiners, assistants in the Scientific Library, proof-readers, mechanical draughtsmen, and copyists of drawings. The examinations are to be very thorough in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and principles of mechanical and chemical technology, and in the arts, industries, manufactures, mechanism, machinery, engineering, and architectural construction. The candidates are to be tested in their ability to read mechanical drawings. The examinations will generally be competitive. Mr. Dyrenfurth has been placed in entire charge of this branch of civil-service inquiry. The members of the commission themselves, of course, are not competent to conduct these technical scientific examinations.

The Patent-Office officials greatly desire that Congress shall give them permission to use a portion of the $2,500,000 to their credit in the Treasury to render the service more efficient. The Patent-Office is one of the few branches of the Government which is self-sustaining, yet the law requires that all the money earned shall be covered into the Treasury, and not a dollar be expended except by an appropriation.

SUNKEN TREASURE.
HUNTING FOR BRITISH GOLD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Nelson A. Cross, a lawyer in New York, has asked Secretary Folger to grant him a hearing Friday in the matter of the British war-ship Hussar, lost in New York Harbor during the War of the Revolution. Mr. Cross was appointed Receiver for the Government under a contract made in 1880 with one Thomas for the recovery of the vessel, the contractor to get 90 per cent of the find and the Government the remainder, including all relics. Several other communications have been received on this subject from parties who have advanced Thomas money to carry on his operations, and, now that his searches are believed to have been successful, they ask the protection of the Government. The Hussar is reported to have had on board over $1,000,000 in gold, sent to pay the Hessians occupying New York.

SOCIETY.
THE GAY WORLD AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Among the débutantes this winter will be Miss Lizzie Tilton, the niece of Gen. Dunn. She is exquisitly pretty, and her father is one of the few men in the country entitled to wear the decoration of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Mrs. Kennan will receive Mondays. She is the wife of Mr. George Kennan, the author of "Tent Life in Siberia," and their home is a pretty stone cottage on Massachusetts avenue, east of the Thomas Circle.

Mrs. Joslyn, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at her reception a few days ago wore an old gold satin brocaded superbly in roses of golden brown plush.

Mrs. Logan's parlors are most attractive to young people. She is as youthful at heart as her youngest guests. The hangings of the rooms are Navajo blankets and curiously broidered screens and draperies; odd bric-à-brac abounds, and she is always surrounded by flowers. The prevailing color in her flat is red, not terra-cotta or wine-red, but a crimson as rich and warm as winter sunsets. Indian curiosities are arranged in alternation with Dresden china and bronzes, and the full war harness of a Sioux warrior is set in shield form on the wall.

The Attorney-General's little step-grandson has been "given a name in baptism." The ceremony took place yesterday and the little fellow was christened Robert Wright Coombes. It was a home ceremony, and only a few intimate friends were present. There were three god-fathers and a variety of god-mothers, and the boy starts into life with dozens of gold spoons and cups enough to stock an orphan asylum.

Mrs. Evans, the granddaughter of the late Judge Jere Black, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Isham Hornsley, at her home on De Sales street.

Mr. Waring, the Civil Engineer, is in town for a short stay. He is a man of striking appearance, being tall and of unusually fine build; his hair is snow-white and is worn cropped close to his head, and contrasts effectively with his black mustache and brilliant brown eyes.

Among the débutantes this winter will be Miss Cullom, the daughter of Senator Cullom, of Illinois. She is one of the most attractive girls we have had here for years, and is as cultivated as she is charming.

Illinois has fascinating women in our city. The roster is almost as long as that of Kentucky's fair maids and matrons.

Mrs. Taylor has issued invitations for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Louise Warren Taylor, and Mr. Lyndon Hoyt Stevens, of New York. The date appointed for the ceremony is Jan. 8 and the hour 6 o'clock. It will be the special society wedding of January.

The resident alumni of Harvard met at the residence of Mr. Commissioner Loring this evening and perfected an organization by the election of the following officers: President, George Bancroft Davis; Vice-Presidents, John A. King, Henry Adams, Jesse Brown, C. S. McDonald, and A. A. Hayes; Secretary, George B. Loring; Treasurer, Andrew H. Alden. The club will give the first annual dinner the second Wednesday in February. Secretary Lincoln is a member of the club.

CAPITAL NOTES.
MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The President has appointed Clem Studebaker and W. F. Nisbit, of Indiana, Commissioners to represent the State at the World's Industrial Cotton Exhibition of 1884.

Secretary Chandler received the following cable message from Minister Hunt, at St. Petersburg, yesterday: "Harber telegraphs from Tomsk of his arrival there yesterday. He expects to reach Orenburg the 15th inst." Harber has charge of the bodies of Lieut. De Long and comrade, and is bringing them home via St. Petersburg. At Orenburg Harber will strike the railway which will take him to St. Petersburg in two days. He should reach New York by Feb. 1."

The following gentlemen appeared before the Arctic Board and presented plans for the rescue of Lieut. Greely and party: Capt. George E. Tyson, of the Hall Arctic expedition; Lieut. H. I. Hunt, U. S. N., one of the officers of the Rodgers expedition in search of the Jeannette; Lieut. Garlington, who commanded the last expedition; and Lieut. P. H. Ray, who had charge of the Point Arrow, Alaska, signal station for two years. Garlington, who is extremely anxious to return to the Arctic regions in search of Greely, proposes that the coming expedition be commanded by himself and the relief-ship by Lieut. Colewell. A letter was read from Lieut. Schwatka setting forth his views in respect to the conduct of the proposed expedition, and one from Gen. Niles recommending that Schwatka be placed in command.

Comment is made upon the fact that, while the Attorney-General could not spare an Assistant Attorney-General from the Department of Justice to aid in the prosecution of the star-route cases and other important suits in the local courts here, he has taken two of them with him to New Orleans to assist in the suits against the lottery companies there. The Baltimore *Sun* is advised that a prominent citizen of Louisiana, who arrived here today and who heard the argument of the Attorney-General, said the language used by that functionary was rather astounding. He took the broad ground, and so instructed the United States District Judge, that the courts had no right or power to interfere with the mandate of the executive departments. He said to the Judge that he did not come to make an argument before him, but to give him counsel.

The House Appropriations Committee will meet today, when the military bill, which is in charge of Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, will be submitted. The appropriations for fortifications will only be sufficient to keep the forts from going to decay. Those who know most about the subject say that they will be inadequate for that. Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, however, says as to the character of the bills: "I have been very reticent and said nothing to any one indicating what my policy or that of the committee would be. Of course I cannot speak for the committee, but I do not think the policy of the committee will be to retrench to any extreme point, thereby crippling the public service or stopping internal improvements of importance."

A high naval officer says that the report that Secretary Chandler has determined to appoint Dr. Hortwitz Surgeon-General in order that he may retire on a higher rank in the spring, when he will have reached the age of retirement, is not correct, and that Secretary Chandler will not permit it to be said of his administration that he used it to promote the interest of friends. It is discovered that the petition sent to the President asking that Surgeon-General Wales be retained was signed at the request of Senator Anthony, whose physician Dr. Wales is. One at least of the Senators who signed it is in favor of the appointment of a different person. He says others are, but that none of them could refuse the request of Mr. Anthony. A friend of Secretary Chandler says that neither Dr. Wales nor Dr. Hortwitz will be appointed.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order changing the rate of postage on a number of articles heretofore rated as third-class or printed matter, paying postage at the rate of one cent for every two ounces. Under this order these articles will hereafter be classified as merchandise, or fourth-class matter, upon which there is postage of one cent per ounce. The following is the text of the order: "The character of paper as an article of merchandise within the meaning of the postal laws is not changed by printing or stamping thereon words, letters, characters, figures, or images, or any combination thereof on labels, patterns, photographs, playing-cards, visiting-cards, address tags, paper sacks, wrapping paper with printed advertisements thereon, billheads, letterheads, envelopes, and other matter of the same general character the printing upon which is not designed to instruct, amuse, cultivate the mind or taste, or impart general information, are mere articles of merchandise and will be rated as fourth-class matter."

JUDGE M'CRARY.

His Resignation Forwarded to the President Late Yesterday Afternoon.

A Railway Attorneyship More Alluring Financially than a Place on the Bench.

Personal Reasons for Making the Change—A Political Record Covering Many Years.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The rumors concerning the contemplated resignation of Judge McCrary, of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, as announced in a Washington special to THE TRIBUNE several days ago, were founded on fact. Judge McCrary accepted an offer made by A. E. Touzalin, Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, to become General Counselor of that company and the head of the legal department, but awaited a ratification of the Directors. A telegram from Boston late this afternoon announced that the Directors indorsed the appointment, and tonight Judge McCrary mailed his resignation to the President. It is to take effect March 1. The contract is for five years, and Judge McCrary will make his headquarters at Kansas City, where he will remove his family in the spring.

THE REASONS WHY.

His reasons for leaving the bench are fully stated in the answer made in response to an interrogatory addressed him by THE TRIBUNE representative: "The reasons which have prompted this action on my part are purely private and personal. I want to better my future. I have been in the public service a good while, commencing poor and holding my own remarkably well. I cannot, therefore, in justice to my growing family decline an offer of honorable professional service which will greatly increase my income and at the same time lighten my burdens and enable me to live more at home. The terms of my employment as the General Counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company are such as to render the place entirely agreeable to me, and I am not debarred from engaging to a limited extent in general practice. I find little room for doubt as to my duty. I must add, however, that I am not actuated by any distaste for the duties of the Judgeship; on the contrary, I have enjoyed my work upon the bench very much, and only regret that the compensation is not such as to enable me to continue in the office without injustice to those whose claims upon me are paramount to all others. You may add, as I have stated in my letter of resignation to the President, that my duties have been lightened and rendered agreeable by the uniform kindness and consideration I have received at the hands of the very able and conscientious bar of the circuit."

"The rumors concerning your resignation has caused comment as to the probable successor. Have you anything to impart on that subject?"

"I really have paid no attention to the matter, and cannot give any information as to that."

"Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, is talked of."

"He is an able man, and if appointed would make a good Judge."

The first announcement of the resignation was a complete surprise here even to the intimate friends of Judge McCrary.

[Judge McCrary was appointed Circuit Judge Dec. 1, 1879, to succeed Judge John F. Dillon, who had resigned to enter the service of the Union Pacific Railroad. McCrary was a member of the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, and was Secretary of War during the Hayes Administration. He was Chairman of the Committee on Elections in the Lower House of Congress, and "McCrary on Elections" is still a standard authority. He was conspicuous as one of the "objectors" before the Electoral Commission on behalf of the House of Representatives, and argued the case of Florida for the Republicans; he also took an active part in sustaining the decision of the commission before the House, and was made Secretary of War by Mr. Hayes partly on account of his success in this connection. He was born near Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29, 1835, and began public life in 1857, when he was elected to the Iowa State Legislature.]

JOSEPH LONGWORTH'S WILL.

His Entire Estate, with the Exception of Some Minor Bequests, Given to His Son and Daughter.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The will of Mr. Joseph Longworth, who died Sunday, was probated today. With the exception of some small bequests to relatives, he gives his entire estate, which no one estimates as amounting to less than $4,000,000, to his two children, Nicholas Longworth, recently on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Mrs. Marie Longworth Nichols, wife of Col. George Ward Nichols, of Opera Festival fame. In a codicil to the will it is suggested to Nicholas Longworth that he give certain ground-rents, amounting to about $15,000 annually, to a proposed art school to be established in connection with the Art Museum, provided a favorable opportunity is offered. It was Mr. Longworth's wish that the School of Design, to which he gave at different times $100,000, should be separated from the university to which it is now attached and made a part of the Art Museum. If this was done he promised to endow the school liberally, and it was also understood that the museum would get his large collection of paintings and art works. But the Trustees of the university, through obstinacy or legal disability, failed to make the desired change, and the result is the public has lost a coveted benefaction. His art works go to Mrs. Nichols.

A MAN WITH FOUR WIVES.

A Stop Put to His Amatory Career by Officers of the Law.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—S. L. Harly, a man with four wives, was arrested in Nottaway County, Virginia, yesterday, charged with bigamy. He is held by the Virginia authorities for a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, as one of his wives, a former Miss Everist, of this city, and now living at her home here, has preferred the charge against him. Harly is 55 years of age. He was once a merchant in New York, and there he had but one wife. He went to Pennsylvania and took unto himself another wife. After living with her several years he crossed the line into New Jersey, where once more he entered into matrimony, and, to cap the climax, about eight months ago he made the acquaintance of Miss Everist and captured another bride. With her he went to Virginia, purchased a small farm in Nottoway County, and started a country store. Two months after the marriage she returned to Baltimore and declared she had to leave him. She heard of the New Jersey wife, corresponded with her, and then her brother-in-law went to Virginia the other day and caused the arrest of Harly.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Inter-State Professional Base-Ball Association, held today, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, E. R. Curtis, Altoona; Vice-President, S. Reineman, Trenton; Secretary and Treasurer, A. F. Ritchter, Camden. The playing rules of the American Association were adopted. The number of clubs in the association is limited to eight. The President was authorized to sign the National agreement of professional base-ball clubs. Seven clubs are already in the association—Altoona, Lancaster, Allentown, Wilmington, Trenton, Harrisburg, and Reading—and the eighth will probably be Newark. The meeting adjourned until Feb. 1, when a plan of operations will be adopted for the coming season.

A LAKE TUG'S IMPORTANT WORK.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The tug S. S. Coe returned at midnight Tuesday last from Charlevoit harbor, where she succeeded in raising the wreck of the schooner B. Parsons, which was lying in the channel between the piers. The crew of the tug experienced great difficulty from the heavy weather that prevailed almost constantly during the three weeks spent in raising the wreck. The Coe put into Sheboygan on the way up and rescued the anchor and chains of the schooner Petrel. The Coe arrived here in the midst of the recent snow-storm, which she struck about thirty miles north of this point.

THE WEATHER.

Railroad Travel Seriously Interrupted by the Storm.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The severest snow-storm for years visited this section last night. The snow drifted badly, retarding travel to a great extent.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The storm subsided at about 1 o'clock this morning. Trains on the Chicago & Northwestern are arriving from two to five hours behind on account of the snow. The Illinois Central passenger was two and a half hours late this evening. The track will be cleared by morning.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The snow-storm was followed today by the coldest weather of the season. The mercury is below zero.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—A regular Dakota blizzard struck this section last night and the thermometer has continued to fall all day. Tonight will be the coldest of the season.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The snowfall since yesterday morning is about twelve inches and drifting badly. It is growing much colder tonight. There have been no freight-trains either way today on the Kankakee Line. All trains entering the city are delayed.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The severest snow-storm of the season has continued since yesterday morning. The snow is drifting badly and interrupting travel.

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—A very heavy wind and snow storm prevailed here last night and today. Trains have been delayed.

LANCASTER, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Snow has fallen here for two days, and all trains on this branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are blockaded at different points. A hard wind is blowing, making it impossible to clear the track.

COLDWATER, Mich., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The heaviest storm of the season raged last night and today. The railroad cuts were badly filled, and trains were delayed. The snow is eight inches deep and still falling.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Nearly all trains have been badly delayed or blocked for the last forty-eight hours, but will be all right tomorrow. The mercury stands 12° below zero.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A severe storm accompanied by snow raged nearly all day, the wind blowing forty-five to fifty-five miles an hour. Trains were somewhat delayed.

Yesterday was a very raw and disagreeable winter day. The early pedestrians had to battle with huge snow-drifts and submit to having their eyes and ears filled with the fine snow that was blown about by the strong wind, and the mercury was not high enough during the day to render out-of-door work very comfortable. Manasse's thermometer, in THE TRIBUNE Building, registered as follows: 8 a. m., 19; 9 a. m., 20; 10 a. m., 20; 11 a. m., 20; 12 m., 21; 1 p. m., 22; 3 p. m., 19; 6 p. m. 15. The drop of the mercury from 1 p. m. until late last night was steady. At 8 p. m. it was but 5 above, and at 10 o'clock it marked zero. The windows were heavily coated with frost; the sidewalks were rendered slippery and treacherous; the street-car drivers and conductors had hard work to keep the blood in circulation; and very few people were to be seen upon the street. At midnight the mercury was 2° below zero.

The storm seriously interfered with the running of the trains, and all the trains arriving here yesterday morning were more or less behind time.

The Michigan Central train which should have arrived here at 10:30 a. m. did not arrive until 1:30 p. m., and the train due at 10 a. m. was two hours late.

The suburban trains on the Illinois Central were running on time, though double-headers were necessary to help them along. The New Orleans train due at 7:20 a. m. was one hour and a half late, and the Cincinnati train due at 7 o'clock a. m. did not come in until 8:30. The Lake Shore train due at 5:41 a. m. was two hours late, and the New York train due at 7:51 was fifty minutes late. The fast train due at 10:11 a. m. came in at about 11 o'clock. The Omaha train of the Rock Island was two hours and fifty minutes late, and the train due at 6:50 a. m. did not reach the depot until 9:20. The Albert Lea train from St. Paul came in nearly on time.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul trains due yesterday morning were only from ten to fifty minutes late. The principal trouble on this road was near this city.

The Burlington trains were only from ten to thirty minutes late.

The early trains of the Fort Wayne were about half an hour late, but the fast train from New York came in on time.

The Northwestern suffered but little, and its trains came in nearly on time, though in most instances two engines were required.

The morning trains of the Alton were about half an hour late and would have been on time but for the snowdrifts encountered near the city limits.

The St. Louis train of the Wabash came in two hours and thirty minutes late.

The freight trains on several of the roads were considerably demoralized during Tuesday night, but were running regularly yesterday.

The afternoon trains on all the roads were running on time, the storm having ceased early in the morning.

The morning mail on the Michigan Southern was two and one-half hours late, Illinois Central two and one-half hours, Michigan Central two hours, Baltimore & Ohio seven hours, Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne two hours, St. Louis one and one-half hours, Eastern Illinois two and one-half hours, Milwaukee & St. Paul four hours.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Lower Lake region, clearing weather, preceded by local snows, generally colder weather, rising barometer, and westerly winds.

For the Upper Lake region, clearing weather, preceded by light local snows; slightly colder in the eastern and northwestern portions, and slightly warmer in the southern portion; westerly shifting to northerly winds, rising barometer in the northwestern portion, and rising followed by falling barometer in the eastern and southern portions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather.
Alpena	13	15	W	Brisk	.10	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	2	—18	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Buffalo	22	25	W	Gale	.20	Cl'dy.
Cairo	23	29	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	27	25	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	21	4	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	22	20	W	Fresh	.05	L.snw.
Cleveland	20	15	S.W.	High	*	Cl'dy.
Davenport	10	--	--	--	--	--
Deadwood	30	--	--	--	--	--
Huron, Dak	5	—4	N.W.	Fresh	*	Clear.
Denver	36	37	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	47	4	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Detroit	20	19	W	Brisk	.10	L.snw.
Dodge City	22	17	S	Light	0	Clear.
Duluth	9	—2	W	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Erie	21	19	S.W.	High	.07	L.snw.
Escanaba	19	18	W	Fresh	0	Fair.
Ft. Assiniboine	5	—9	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	—5	—21	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	—11	--	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	25	22	W	Fresh	.06	L.snw.
Keokuk	9	4	W	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	6	1	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	11	13	W	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	21	19	S.W.	Brisk	*	Clear.
Marquette	18	13	W	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Memphis	28	26	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	18	3	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Nashville	29	25	S.W.	Fresh	*	Clear.
North Platte	21	20	--	--	0	Fair.
Omaha	6	8	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	17	21	W	Brisk	.11	L.snw.
Sandusky	22	16	S.W.	High	*	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	11	6	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	23	18	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Paul	5	2	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	20	15	W	High	.11	Cl'dy.
Toronto	24	18	W	Light	.02	Fair.
Vicksburg	45	31	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	5	6	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	18	18	N.W.	High	.56	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	22	22	--	--	.10	Th'n'g

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.691	19.8	73	N. W	12	.09	Lt. snow
6:18 a. m.	29.702	22.1	73	N. W.	16	.....	Lt. snow
2:18 p. m.	29.583	21.6	76	W.

notes to the par value of the bonds, because our money cannot be any better than our Government.

VIRGINIA.

THE ANTI-MAHONEITES AT WORK.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Now that the anti-Mahoneites have the State Government again they are making it lively for such Mahone officials as held over. Today R. F. Mays, Judge of Botetourt County, resigned. The Democrats some weeks ago appointed a committee to investigate charges against him. They called him the Botetourt Jeffreys. Among other things he had ordered an attorney never to appear again in court with a walking-cane. The lawyer entered the next day with the forbidden article, whereupon Mays imposed a fine upon him for contempt of court. Charges are now pending against two other Mahone Judges, Goodwin, Judge of Norfolk, and Claybourne of Franklin. The latter is charged with having invented the lizard game known to gamblers, and has gone by the name of the "Lizard Judge" for some time past. Gen. Jubal A. Early is the leader of the anti-Lizard-Judge faction. Goodwin is charged with accepting bribes. Some time this week the resolution calling upon Mahone to resign his seat in the United States Senate will come up.

MARYLAND.

POLITICAL BRIBERY DENOUNCED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Maryland Legislature, which fortunately meets only once in two years, began its biennial session at Annapolis today. The Democrats have control of both Senate and House, and parcel out the offices to suit their fancy. Mr. Henry Lloyd, of Dorchester County, was chosen President of the Senate and Dr. Pembroke Thorn, of Baltimore City, President of the House. An effort was made in the Senate to prevent the seating of Thomas Hodson, Republican, on the ground that he is a Methodist local preacher.

Gov. Hamilton sent in his last message urging reforms in the inspection laws and the oyster police service. Speaking of the way elections have been carried on in Maryland, he says:

Bribery and corruption, the worst of evils in the elective system, I regret to say prevailed to a greater or less extent over the State—in some localities, as advised, to a frightful and disgraceful extent, and were openly and shamelessly practiced. The most determined effort should be directed to suppress this contaminating and scandalous evil. Conscientious men will not and men of moderate means cannot aspire to our public service or entertain an honorable ambition to do so where money is to be substituted for merit. I am informed that incredible sums of money were used in some of the closely-contested counties. The whole corrupt system is inspired with the one common purpose, to obtain the public offices and control of the Treasury and of the taxing power, to keep it long enough to answer its demands. Nothing should be left untried either in legislation or in active public sentiment to suppress it. Not only should effort be directed against direct bribery, but against all its various phases.

INDIANA.

GEN. STREIGHT DISCOVERS A DECIDED BOOM FOR "OLD TECUMSEH"—JOE M'DONALD FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD-BEARER.

Gen. A. D. Streight, of Indianapolis, was at the Palmer yesterday. He is the man who is famous for his remarkable escape from the Rebels during the War. Confined for seven months in Libby Prison, he actually tunneled his way out with a butcher-knife, escaped to the Union lines, and in a few weeks was back at the front with his old command. The General has since been quite prominent in the politics of his State, coming within a very few votes of defeating Gov. Porter for the Republican nomination in 1880.

"There is no defined sentiment in Indiana," said he to a representative of THE TRIBUNE, "in favor of any particular candidate, and my impression is that our delegation to the National Convention will come free to act as circumstances may dictate. We have no candidate of our own, for both Ben Harrison and Gresham are not avowed candidates—simply dark horses. Arthur has no strength in Indiana, and, from what I hear from friends, he has very little in New York—surely not enough to give him the delegation, without which he has no chance. I suppose Logan will have Illinois, but I do not believe he will have much else, and the location of the convention in Chicago will bring together a vast lobby who will strive to influence the votes of whom they hear the most mention is Gen. Sherman. Twenty men speak of him in connection with the nomination where one talks of any one else. I believe he would unite all elements of the party and win with ease."

"How is it with the Democrats?"

"Our Democrats are all for McDonald, and nobody can stop his boom in Indiana. He seems to be gaining every day, and I regard him as the man we will have to beat. The fight in Indiana will be over the Governorship, and the Democratic candidate is going to be Gen. Manson. I understand he wants it, and if he does he will get it. He is the strongest man they have—far stronger than Voorhees. The latter's popularity is more talk than anything else. He is omnipotent with the politicians of his party, but his course during the War was too equivocal to give him great weight with the masses of our people. I should not be a bit afraid to run against Voorhees, but am not anxious to cross swords with Gen. Manson."

"Will you be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor next year?"

"It is too far ahead to answer that question. At present have not been thinking much about it. This thing of a man announcing himself months ahead and claiming the support of this and that county is humbug. You never know where the delegates stand until they vote. I know this by experience, and am not apt to forget it."

FRANK HATTON.

ONE-CENT LOCAL POSTAGE LIKELY TO WIN—ARTHUR'S STRENGTH—THE DEMOCRACY SURE TO FALL INTO A TARIFF TRAP.

The Hon. Frank Hatton, Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived yesterday from Washington on his way home to Burlington. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter at the Grand Pacific he said he thought the recommendation for the one-cent rate for local postage contained in the President's message would be adopted by Congress at this session. Mr. Bingham, the leading Republican in the House Committee on Postal Affairs, was heartily in favor of this measure, and he believed that Mr. Money, the Chairman of the committee, was also well disposed to it. He felt convinced that the committee would report the matter favorably to the House.

Speaking of the late meeting of the National Republican Committee and its results, Mr. Hatton said: "I do not attach any significance to the selection of Chicago. I was in favor of a Western city, and was glad to see Chicago succeed. There was no politics in the choice, nor do I think it will help or injure anybody's chances for the nomination. I was for Sabin for Chairman because it took us out of the realm of action. Had Secretary Chandler been elected it would have been termed an Administration move, and I told him so. If Chaffee had been the man it would have been generally regarded as a victory for some other particular candidate. Senator Sabin was the very man for the place, because it avoided all this talk and put the party from the start on a thoroughly united basis."

"How do you feel about the nomination?"

"Just as I always have felt. If the President wants the nomination, I am for him, and I believe he is the most available man in sight. He is growing stronger each day, and the one thing that is surely adding to his strength is the fact that he is not moving heaven and earth to capture the convention. No man can say that the Federal machinery is being used in any way to compass such an end, nor are appointments being made with such an aim. The business classes all over the country feel safe with Arthur; they know he is conservative, cautious, and that he can be trusted. If his State gives him a positive support I regard his nomination assured. No man can expect to secure a solid delegation under the existing rule. But the people are no longer disposed to tolerate 'booms.' The man who starts his boom now is apt to be snowed under before June."

"Do you regard a modified tariff as a fixed fact?"

"I have no doubt that Chairman Morrison will treat the country to such a measure. It may not pass, for there are some Democrats in the House who are not favorably disposed to either Bill Morrison or his tariff-for-revenue hobby. But whether such a bill should pass the House or not, it would equally commit the Democratic party, because it would show the drift of their wishes and intentions, and could not help compromising them with the manufacturing and industrial classes. That is all we need to win."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Arrived, the Manitoba and the Wyoming, from Liverpool, and the Rugia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Arrived out, the Belgenland, Rhein, Amérique, Grecian Monarch, Jan Breydel, and Erin, from New York, and Celia, from New Orleans.

B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by themselves, and are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding cough medicines.

NEW YORK.

Henry Villard's Old Fellow-Officers Disposed to Defend Him Against Criticism.

A Newspaper's Figures as to the Value of Oregon & Transcontinental Securities.

The Standard Fire-Insurance Company Transfers Its Business—A Peculiarly Horrible Suicide.

HENRY VILLARD.

HIS FRIENDS DEFEND HIM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Villard was reported to be no better today. There is a disposition among the officials of the companies which were formerly known by his name to defend him against criticism. It is now stated in the offices that his illness is serious, and that he has been a heavy loser financially with the rest. One of the most prominent officers of the Northern Pacific Company, himself a severe sufferer by the decline, said today that he believed Mr. Villard was comparatively a poor man. "He stepped into the breach when the market broke," said he, "and supported our stocks when everything else declined. When they too had to go his fortune disappeared. His house is mortgaged, his bonds hypothecated, and, I think, even the Government bonds in his wife's name are gone. He is a ruined man."

VILLARD "STUCK" ALONG WITH OTHER PEOPLE.

Said an unprejudiced broker in connection with this matter today: "In the memorandum statement handed by Villard to the O. & T. investigating committee was an item showing that the company owed him $2,210,000. Mr. Horace White, a week ago, in defending the Oregon Improvement Company in a communication to the press, stated that Mr. Villard then held a million dollars of the last issue of its bonds. The two houses belonging to him, with their furniture, represent a million and a half. A million dollars of the Northern Pacific first-mortgage bonds and a quarter million of the second issue were taken by him. He also placed a half million of Government bonds in his wife's name. This is a total of $6,500,000, not counting a share of stock or what bonds of his other companies he may hold. All this has developed incidentally, one item at a time. But everything enumerated may be, as asserted, pledged to raise money to support the stock market. The street at the time of the decline, however, believed that Mr. Villard had long before sold his stock."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC PRESIDENCY.

Who the next President of the Northern Pacific Company will be it is impossible to tell. Mr. Billings is unwilling to accept the office if a man hitherto connected with the company can be obtained, who is at the same time a practical railroad manager and possesses the confidence of the public. Mr. Cassatt is urged by the Drexel party, but he has declined to assume the responsibilities, and Mr. Billings may have to reconsider his determination. The Directors meet Friday to consider Mr. Villard's resignation and select his successor.

THE LOSS OF FORTUNE.

The story that Mr. Henry Villard had lost his entire private fortune was told around Wall street today. The rumor circumstantially set forth that Mr. Frederick Billings had called upon Mr. Villard while the President of the Northern Pacific lay ill at his home in Madison avenue, and that in the conversation which ensued Mr. Villard had declared himself to be ruined financially; that thereupon—so the story went—Mr. Billings had congratulated Mr. Villard, saying that, this being true, it was a conclusive answer with which to stop the mouths of Mr. Villard's enemies and furnish proof of Mr. Villard's sincerity and honor by placing him in a position of influence, that he had not enriched himself at the expense of the great corporations so long under his control.

An endeavor was made to interview Mr. Villard, but that gentleman referred his questioner to an intimate friend and adviser of his (Mr. Villard's), who, he said, might perhaps speak for him. This gentleman, who asked that his name be withheld, spoke freely of Mr. Villard's position, and, as he said, with an intimate knowledge of the subject. "Yes," he said, "the story you tell me of is true—Mr. Villard is a ruined man in his private fortune. He hasn't as much money to his name today as you have. It has all gone with the help of the great enterprises he has been at the head of. There can be no question of his conscientious integrity, for he has voluntarily sacrificed his private means to support the Northern Pacific. Mr. Villard deserves the sympathy of the public instead of the vilification and abuse he has received from some quarters. He is a very sick man. This thing has preyed upon his mind so that I thought at one time he would never recover his mental faculties."

"Has he nothing left?"

"Absolutely nothing. His stocks, his bonds, his two residences, are all involved in the wreck. He has saved nothing. He never was so rich a man as was reported. He was not worth $10,000,000, as I have heard it said; five was nearer the figure, but ten made a bigger mouthful."

BILLINGS AND VILLARD RECONCILED.

"Did the conversation with Mr. Billings take place as reported?"

"Yes; last Sunday Mr. Billings called to see Mr. Villard. Mr. Billings, you know, had quarreled with Mr. Villard, had resigned from the management of the Northern Pacific, and there was some ill-feeling between the two. When Mr. Billings called upon Mr. Villard and found him sick in bed, and when he learned that Mr. Villard had impoverished himself in his efforts to support the company, Mr. Billings expressed his entire belief in Mr. Villard's integrity, and there was a scene of reconciliation between the two."

"Why did Mr. Villard sacrifice his own fortune?"

"Well, it is a long story. Briefly, you must know that the burden of this great enterprise upon him has been almost beyond belief. Upon him alone it depended the carrying out of this gigantic undertaking. It was absolutely necessary that the road should be finished before the present Congress met. What its fate at the hands of Congress would have been otherwise, the bills that have already been introduced will show. Most railroads with a charter from Congress are permitted to issue bonds for every twenty-five miles or so of completed road. These are sold to raise money with which to build. But the terms of the Northern Pacific charter required it to complete a given number of miles before a bond could be issued. This made it necessary for the company to borrow money—sometimes as much as $12,000,000 or $15,000,000—as at the time Garfield was shot, when no action could be had from Congress. The first thing President Arthur was called on to do was to authorize the issue of bonds for over 300 miles of completed road. All this financiering had to be done by Mr. Villard himself. When the rascals in Wall street made a combined attack on the stock recently, Mr. Villard was straining every nerve to preserve the company's credit, and began to sacrifice his own money. To make matters worse, he was away from the city and had to do business by telegraph. A certain banking firm was in difficulty and would have failed if he had not come to the rescue by raising money on bonds and property belonging to himself individually. So he has gone on giving his own money until everything he owns is pledged.

A HIGH SENSE OF HONOR.

"But there is one source of strain upon him which I have not mentioned. Money has been thrust into his hands to invest for other people. All financial men know what that experience is. Friends would insist on having him invest their savings. When the stock went down such was Mr. Villard's sense of honor that I have known him many and many a time to put his hands into his own pocket and purchase the stock to save them from its depreciation. I have in mind one case within my own knowledge. If I should tell you the man's name you would be surprised. In this case Mr. Villard voluntarily suffered a loss of $90,000. I suppose he has lost $1,000,000 in this way."

"Has Mr. Villard resigned the Presidency?"

"Yes, his resignation is in the hands of the Directors and will be accepted at Friday's meeting, I suppose."

"What are Mr. Villard's plans for the future?"

"They are not determined yet. He is too much broken in health."

JAY COOKE TO THE FORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Philadelphia people have the rumor that the name of Jay Cooke, the first pioneer of the Northern Pacific Road, is under consideration for the Presidency of that road, and that Jay Cooke has recovered from his losses in the panic of 1873.

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL.

THE VALUE OF ITS SECURITIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The *Post* figures up the value of Oregon & Transcontinental securities as follows: The statement of the condition of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company shows the following leading items of assets, which, at the closing prices of Monday, would foot up as below—viz.:

152,027 shares Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, at 93⅝	$14,214,524
153,500 shares Northern Pacific preferred, at 51⅝	7,915,550
147,934 shares Northern Pacific common, at 21¼	2,584,899
Other assets as enumerated about	2,607,646
Total	$28,312,617
Less debt	11,008,128
	$17,304,491

This is equal to about 43½ per cent on the $40,000,000 of Oregon & Transcontinental stock, though it closed Monday at 30¼, or only 65 per cent of the value shown by its assets. In June the Oregon & Transcontinental stock sold at 83 on the basis of the same holdings of other stocks as now. The net assets then, the *Post* says, was $33,499,871.

THE O. & T. BONDED DEBT.

It was said on the street that the bonded debt of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company should have been stated in the report, together with a list of the securities placed in trust as collateral to it. As these securities are bonds of branch lines leased by the Northern Pacific at $20,000 a mile, their value is not fully known. The auxiliary roads have not been completed and the value of the bonds on them is unknown. Other contingent liabilities of the company were omitted, it was said, and the nature of the item of debt called "bills payable" was not given in detail. Another omission to which attention was called was the failure to state what part of the stocks and bonds held by the company was actually in the company's possession, and what other part was pledged to secure loans. The report was said by many persons to be remarkable for what it concealed rather than for what it made plain.

An officer of the company who had analyzed the report declared, on the other hand, that the property of the company was actually intact. In conclusion he said: "It goes without saying that the future of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company depends altogether upon the value of its holdings—in other words, upon the earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company."

FIRE-INSURANCE.

THE STANDARD OF LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The reinsurance of the American business of the Standard Fire-Insurance Company of London in the Irving Fire-Insurance Company of this city, reported Thursday last, has fallen through. It appears that the reinsurance contract called for the payment of a certain amount of cash to the Irving. This the Standard was unable or unwilling to do otherwise than by a draft upon its deposits with the State Insurance Department. Superintendent McCall would not consent to the withdrawal or transfer of the deposits, and, as the Irving was not in a position to assume the liabilities until the deposits would be released, the reinsurance project had to be abandoned. Arrangements, however, for the transfer made today under which the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn has assumed all the outstanding risks of the Standard. The Phenix, having a large surplus, is able to carry the risks and meet the liabilities until such time as the Standard will be in a position to retire from the American underwriting field in good order. Under the arrangement each Phenix all the policyholders of the Standard are abundantly protected, but, had the contract with the Irving been carried out, the protection vouchsafed would depend upon the acceptance or rejection by the Irving of each individual risk as presented on schedule lists.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG SALESMAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—George Gerdes Butson, 28 years old, who was employed as a salesman by a wholesale dealer in perfumery and barbers' supplies in Maiden Lane, committed suicide early this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was the only son of his widowed mother, Mrs. Lavinia Butson, and lived with her at No. 246 East Thirty-fourth street. He had been drinking heavily of late. Tuesday night he was at a New-Year's party at the house of Mrs. Rebecca Young, No. 645 Second avenue. He escorted one of the ladies home, and he reached his room at about 11 o'clock. He told his mother that he was nervous and did not think that he would be able to sleep. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mrs. Butson was awakened by a noise in her room, and on sitting up saw her son enter the room bleeding from a terrible gash across his throat. He was in his night-shirt and the garment was dyed crimson by the blood which had flowed over it. Butson went to the front window and threw it open, evidently with the intention of jumping off the balcony into the street, but before he could succeed he sank exhausted on the floor of the room. In a few minutes he was dead.

LOCKED OUT.

PRINTERS OUT OF WORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Andrew Newton, who has the contract for printing the publications of Norman L. Munro, Saturday locked out all the union type-setters in his employ. He told them he could not afford to pay union prices. He said today that he had contracted with a Hartford firm of printers to furnish him 1,000 pages a week for the next month of the books he prints for Munro. He says he gets the work done and pays the freight on them to New York for a less price per plate than he can do the work himself. During the month he will try to fill his frames with non-union printers, paying 35 cents a thousand ems instead of 40 cents, the price demanded by the union. He says he would be glad to pay union prices, but the rates in Connecticut and Massachusetts towns are so much lower that he must either get his private printers at a less price or quit the business. One large firm in Hartford has its frames full of compositors at 25 cents and is underbidding New York printers.

PADDY RYAN.

HE LACKS "SAND."

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Charles Davies, of Chicago, the manager of Paddy Ryan, has written to a friend in this city that Ryan has thrown up all his engagements with him, and that the real reason why he will not meet Sullivan in San Francisco is because he is afraid of him. Ryan notified him by telegraph from Toledo Dec. 27 that his mother was very sick. Davies writes that he had seen Ryan on the previous Sunday night, and he said nothing then about his mother's sickness.

Thomas Martin, a sporting man of Chicago, now in this city, says: "Ryan is afraid of William Sheriff. I saw them spar at the Natatorium, and Sheriff made Ryan wince. Just before I left Chicago it was ascertained that Ryan's mother was in Toledo, and was not seriously sick."

GOTHAM ITEMS.

Gen. Grant is rapidly recovering from the effect of the injuries of his fall. He is as yet, however, unable to stand on the injured limb.

Leon Cronson, the salesman of Goldsmith & Kuhn, who disappeared with $25,000 worth of jewels belonging to the firm, is believed to have gone to San Francisco.

The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Company has contracted with a car manufacturing firm for the construction of 1,000 standard box-cars, to cost $500,000.

Pierce S. Marx has begun suit against the Manhattan Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages. He was struck in the eye by a cinder falling from an engine, and lost the eye.

The elevator in Smith Bros.' brewery fell yesterday, seriously injuring five persons, including the two proprietors, Donald and McPherson Smith. The others injured were Otis Cole and George Weidemeiser, who were visiting the building, and Charles Sauer, an employé.

SUICIDAL.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—M. H. Marcey, of the firm of Marcey Bros. & Co., of Hartford, Conn., committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself with a pistol. Marcey's firm were lessees of convicts of Connecticut, employing them in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was one of the traveling representatives of the house. He was 40 years of age and leaves a family.

NOT GUILTY.

Montgomery, Clementi, and Pettis Acquitted of the Outrage upon Emma Bond.

Details of the Crime—The Attempted Lynching at Taylorville—Fears of Lynching.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Emma Bond trial opened this morning at about 10 o'clock. At 10:30 the jurors were brought in, and Judge Phillips gave them their instructions. The court-room was crowded, and the closest attention was given by jury and audience to the reading of the instructions. The jury was then given a copy of the indictment, and with their instructions retired to the jury-room.

At 8 o'clock tonight court again convened to receive the verdict of the jury in case they had reached one. A large crowd filled the court-room long before the opening hour in expectation of hearing the verdict. At a few minutes before 8 o'clock Judge Phillips made his appearance and opened court. Before receiving the jury the Judge cautioned the spectators that no demonstrations of approval or disapproval would be allowed. The names of the jurors were then called by the Clerk and they all answered to their names.

THE VERDICT.

Judge Phillips then ordered the defendants to stand up. He read the verdict, which was as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendants not guilty as herein charged.

The Judge then said: "Gentlemen, is this your verdict?" And they all signified it was. The jury and the defendants were then ordered to be discharged. On the first two ballots the jury stood five for conviction and seven for acquittal.

The verdict is received with great surprise and dissatisfaction here tonight. It has not removed the almost universal belief that the defendants are guilty, but there are no demonstrations of violence. Mr. A. D. Bond and his wife and Miss Emma went home to Taylorville this morning to attend the inquest of Mr. Abner Bond, who committed suicide last night. The defendants say that they will start for home tomorrow. They declare they are not afraid of any mob, and intimate that they will make it hot for some of the witnesses who testified against them. The trial has lasted twenty-three days and has cost Christian County about $10,000.

FEARS OF LYNCHING.

It was rumored during the early part of the night that a mob had left Litchfield, a neighboring town, for the purpose of lynching. Crowds seem to be gathering, and the Sheriff has the defendants now in the court house for protection.

At 4 o'clock this morning the crowd had dispersed.

[Emma Bond, daughter of Abner D. Bond, a respected farmer in Christian County, was employed as teacher in the Montgomery school, standing in the midst of a little settlement near Grove City, a small town eight miles from Taylorville, Ill. June 29, 1882, Miss Bond had been at the house of Mrs. Pettis, about 250 yards distant from the school, and had been playing the piano and singing. At 3 p. m. she returned to the school to give a lesson to the only pupil who had that day, Charley Masters. The lesson was finished at about 3:30, and the little boy was sent home. Miss Bond started to follow him, and had reached the door and had her hand on the knob, when she heard a noise in the loft over the schoolroom. She paused to listen, and as she did so a man dropped from the scuttle-hole which opened into the loft, rushed up behind her before she had a chance see him so as to identify him, and, grasping her by the throat, choked her until she became unconscious, or partly so. At this point her assailant was reinforced by one or more companions, the victim's shawl was tied around her body, a chair was placed under the scuttle-hole and she was drawn up into the loft. Here she was blindfolded and partly recovered her consciousness. She begged her assailants to kill her rather than disgrace her. One of the villains remarked that that could be done easily enough, and, drawing a knife, he cut two gashes in the side of her neck, using his left hand in making the cuts. Then she was outraged. From 4 to 8 o'clock she was unconscious, being under the influence of chloroform, which had been administered soon after she was cut. She recovered consciousness at intervals, and always found herself in the grasp of one of the villains. At 8 o'clock they left her, and she remained in the loft until 12, when she recovered sufficiently to be able to drop from the loft, and made her way into the open air. She staggered and crawled to the house of Mrs. Pettis, where she told her story, and Lee A. Pettis and Emanuel Clementi, the latter employed as a farm hand, took the suffering girl to her home, where she arrived at 2 o'clock.

John C. Montgomery, William J. Montgomery, Lee A. Pettis, and Emanuel Clementi were arrested, and facts and incidents began to appear which seemed to be convincing to the people that they were guilty. The four men were taken to the jail at Taylorville. Dr. Vermillion, of Mount Vernon, was accused of purloining from a store at Grove City the chloroform that had been administered to Miss Bond and of assisting in administering it, and he, too, was arrested. Aug. 8, 1882, the preliminary examination began at Taylorville, and the town was thronged with people from all parts of the county, as well as from adjoining counties. The trial lasted four days, the prosecution showing a decidedly weak case, although it was claimed that there was fully enough evidence to convict the prisoners. It was charged at the time that the prosecution was very badly managed. The prisoners, except W. J. Montgomery and Dr. Vermillion, were held in the sum of $4,000 each to await the action of the grand jury. Threats to lynch the prisoners were made as soon as the result was announced, and they were taken back to jail for safekeeping. Soon after dark a mob of about 300 persons assailed the jail, broke down the doors, and dragged John C. Montgomery and Lee Pettis out with ropes around their necks. They were hauled up to the branch of a tree, while the crowd howled and yelled for vengeance. They would undoubtedly have been hanged, had not some one suggested that a chance be given to them to confess. This suggestion was heeded, and both men emphatically declared their innocence. At this juncture Abner D. Bond, the father of Miss Bond, appeared, and it was through his intervention that the lives of the men were saved, and they were taken back to jail. The grand jury subsequently found indictments against John C. Montgomery, Lee A. Pettis, and Emanuel Clementi, and the case was taken on a change of venue to Montgomery County.

The present trial began Dec. 10.]

THE RAILROADS.

The Western Trunk-Line Combination and the Burlington Meet Today to Decide Upon War or Peace.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads which have joined the new Western Trunk-Line Association will meet with the officers of the Burlington in this city today to negotiate with the latter regarding their admission into the new association. The officers of the Burlington have had the new agreement under consideration since Monday, but it has not transpired what conclusion they have reached. General-Manager Potter went to Burlington Tuesday noon to confer with President Perkins, and will not return until this morning.

It is the general opinion that the Burlington will refuse to join the combination unless the terms offered it should be different from those already reported, which is hardly probable. The combination was formed for the principal purpose of preventing the Burlington from continuing to enjoy the advantages it has heretofore had on account of its extensive system of roads in Nebraska. The Burlington cannot give up these advantages without crippling itself and playing into the hands of the Union Pacific. The new agreement, as heretofore shown, greatly favors the Union Pacific and enables it to make a most effective war against the Burlington and its ally, the Denver & Rio Grande, in case a fight should result. The confederates of the Union Pacific east of the Missouri River can have no benefit from the new deal unless the Burlington joins them and agrees to give them a share of its Nebraska business. For this reason they will make a most determined effort to force the Burlington into their combination. Should the Burlington be able to hold out they will find themselves worse off than they were heretofore, but they seem to feel confident of their success in forcing the Burlington to terms in the end, and they claim to have no fear of the outcome of a war should one be inaugurated.

It is quite probable that no definit action will be taken at today's meeting. The indications are that the Burlington will ask further time for consideration, and that it will be granted. As it was agreed at the last meeting to maintain rates until Feb. 1, there is no necessity of settling the matter before that time, as a war on rates cannot be inaugurated until then.

Some additional facts regarding the terms granted the Northwestern, Wabash, and Missouri Pacific for coming into the combination have come to light. The Northwestern, Wabash, Rock Island, and Milwaukee & St. Paul share the through business from the Union Pacific equally. Of the Omaha and Council Bluffs business proper, the Missouri Pacific gets 8 per cent and the St. Paul & Omaha 5 per cent, but they get none of the through business. In case of a misunderstanding between the roads, the matter is to be submitted to arbitration, each road selecting one arbitrator. Should the arbitrators be unable to agree, or their decision be unsatisfactory, the matter is to be referred to the United States Court for a decision.

Western Passenger Agents Trying to Stop the Trouble with Eastern Lines.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads between Chicago and Missouri River points and Chicago and St. Paul met yesterday at the office of Mr. James Charlton, of the Alton, for the purpose of taking some concerted action to avoid a war between Eastern and Western lines and place all Western roads on an equal footing, as far as through passenger business from seaboard points to Missouri River points and St. Paul is concerned. As stated in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, the Rock Island, Alton, and Milwaukee & St. Paul refused to accept the agreement proposed by Commissioner Pierson, on the ground that by doing so they would barter away their independence and enable the Eastern lines to dictate to the Western how they must conduct their business. These roads claim that they had no objection to agree upon a uniform rate of commission to be paid to regular ticket agents in the East, but they do not mean to tie their hands as regards the interchange of tickets with the Lackawanna and West Shore, which the other trunk lines mean to "boycott" for refusing to join the pool. The main object, they claim, that Mr. Pierson meant to gain by his proposition was to prevent the West Shore and Lackawanna from having allies or outlets in the West. Since Saturday, when the conference between Commissioner Pierson and the Western lines was held, orders have been issued by Mr. Pierson to restore the sale of tickets over the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington. Whether this action was taken upon the promise of the above-named roads to accept Mr. Pierson's proposition, could not be ascertained. The officials of these roads say they have made no promises to Mr. Pierson, while this gentleman claims they have. Although the Alton and Rock Island now remain the only Western lines whose tickets are not being sold by the Eastern roads, yet the other Western lines are evidently not anxious to take any undue advantage of them, but, as indicated by yesterday's meeting, seem to be willing to join them in an arrangement by which harmony can be secured between the Eastern and Western roads without allowing the Eastern lines to dictate to the Western how they shall conduct their business. All the Western roads interested in this matter were represented as follows: A. V. H. Carpenter and George Heafford, Milwaukee & St. Paul; James Charlton, Chicago & Alton; J. A. Lomax, Burlington; Col. Townsend and Frannie Fuller, Wabash and Missouri Pacific; E. St. John and W. A. Strong, Rock Island; W. H. Stennett and W. A. Thrall, Northwestern.

After a short discussion it was found that no serious differences existed between the Western lines regarding the issue with the Eastern. The roads that had thus far acted with the Eastern lines stated that all they desired was to secure an agreement by which the commissions system could be regulated and a uniform system of commissions on west-bound business established, so as to prevent the sale of reduced tickets over certain roads. They had no more desire to place their business under the jurisdiction of Commissioner Pierson and the Eastern lines than the Alton or Rock Island. The latter's representatives stated that they had no desire to bring on a war with the other roads, and were perfectly willing to enter into an agreement fixing uniform commissions and regulating their payment. The entire day was spent in discussing a maximum commission to be paid from Chicago or Milwaukee to Missouri River points and from Chicago or Milwaukee to St. Paul. Finally, Mr. Heafford, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, was instructed to draw up an agreement regulating the payment of commissions, and the meeting adjourned until half-past 10 this morning. The forenoon meeting will be informal, and will discuss the agreement to be submitted by Mr. Heafford. Another meeting is to be held at 2 p. m., at which it is expected a conclusion will be reached and an arrangement perfected that will prove satisfactory to both the Eastern and Western lines. It is proposed to establish maximum commissions as follows: Between Eastern points to all Missouri River points, $3 on first-class tickets, $2.50 on second class, $2 on emigrant, and $4 on round trip; between Eastern points and St. Paul and Minneapolis, $2 on first-class tickets, $1.50 on second class, and $3 on round trip.

The Trunk-Line Arbitrators Finish Their Work—The Lackawanna's Future Course.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The trunk-line arbitrators have rendered their award on the appeals taken from the recommendation of Commissioner Fink of percentages in the east and west bound pools. The decision modifies Mr. Fink's figures, but the exact amounts are shrouded in mystery. The decision governs the east-bound pool from March 1, 1882, and the west-bound pool from July 1, 1882. No settlement of past balances, however, has yet been arranged. The dissatisfaction of the trunk lines with even the award of Charles Francis Adams Jr., Hugh J. Riddle, and John C. Gault, the chosen arbitrators, is shown by the immediate demand of the Erie and the New York Central Railroads for a revision of percentages. It is expected that the other trunk lines will put in similar pleas for a revision, as an appeal is seldom taken from Mr. Fink's awards by one road but the others follow the example. The west-bound percentage of the West Shore is understood to be 10, not 12, per cent.

The Cutting of East-Bound Freight Rates.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the railroads running east from this city was held at Commissioner Moore's office yesterday in accordance with a call issued by Mr. Moore to consider a dispatch from Commissioner Fink requesting an expression of their opinion as to whether they would be able to maintain east-bound freight rates hereafter or not. If not he would be compelled to order a general reduction in rates at once. The meeting was a long and animated one. Charges and counter-charges were made, but no definit proof could be adduced showing that rates were being cut. It was finally decided to make one more effort to prevent a reduction in rates, and it was agreed to send a dispatch to Commissioner Fink informing him that, in their opinion, the present rates could be maintained; at least they would make a strong effort to have the cutting of rates stopped. Mr. Fink was also requested to use his best efforts to secure the maintenance of rates from Peoria and other Western points at which no arrangements have yet been made to pool the business, as the constant cutting of rates at those points tended to demoralize the rates from Chicago.

It is hardly probable that this action will avoid the necessity of immediate action on the part of Commissioner Fink. It is claimed that some of the roads loaded themselves up with contracts previous to the advance Nov. 26, so that it will take some time before they are disposed of, and that the roads cannot abrogate them. So long as these contracts are in existence it is useless to talk about maintaining rates. The only way in which those shippers who have secured cheap contracts can be prevented from reaping any benefit therefrom is by an immediate reduction in rates, to remain in effect until all the old contracts are disposed of, and until the roads from Peoria and other Western points consent to pool their business and maintain tariff rates. It is believed that Commissioner Fink will be compelled to order a reduction in rates within a day or two.

An Invasion of Union Pacific Territory by the Burlington & Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—An application was made today in the United States Court by A. J. Popplelton, attorney for the Union Pacific Railway, for an injunction to restrain the Burlington & Missouri and the Republican Valley Roads from crossing the track of the Union Pacific at Grand Island until the right of way has been obtained and damages paid. The crossing which the Burlington has stafted to make at this point is reported to be for an extension of its line from Aurora, Hamilton County, across the Platte Valley and into the Loup Valley, hitherto occupied solely by the Union Pacific. This extension is regarded as only one of several which the Burlington is in a position to build readily, and doubtless will build, since the formation of the alliance has given an excuse for invading what has been under agreement conceded to be Union Pacific territory.

A suit was brought in the United States Court today to foreclose a mortgage on the old St. Joe & Denver City Railroad, which forms the St. Joe & Western Line between Hastings and Grand Island; also to appoint a Receiver. The mortgage under which the suit is brought amounts to $500,000

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Big Blaze in Milwaukee This Morning—Two Steamers Burned at St. Louis—Loss $22,000.

A Fifty-Thousand-Dollar Fire at Louisville—Destruction of Oil-Works at Cleveland.

A Large Fire in Milwaukee This Morning.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—2 a. m.—[Special.]—A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the rear of the large building on East Water street, near the Kirby House, occupied by the box manufactory of Shultz & Co. and other establishments. The terrible cold—the mercury standing at about 10° below zero—made the work of the firemen exceedingly difficult. At this hour the fire is still burning, but is under control. The building was occupied by the shoe store of Nast & Co., one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city; the book-bindery of Razall & Co.; and the knit-goods factory of Goetz & Co. The origin of the fire is not yet known, and it is impossible to obtain an accurate statement of the losses, which will be heavy, or of the insurance.

Burning of Two Steamers at St. Louis—Loss $22,000, Partially Insured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning the steamers City of Alton and Colorado, lying in winter quarters near the workhouse in South St. Louis, caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The origin of the fire is unknown. With the exception of a fire in the barber-shop of the Colorado for the comfort of the watchmen there has been no fire on board either of the boats for the last two months. Fred Baker, the day watchman, and Charles Johnson, night watchman, were at work all night pumping water out of the Colorado, as she had been leaking badly. The Colorado was built at Madison in 1861 for the Anchor Line Company, but was afterward partially rebuilt and sold to the Colorado Transportation Company, whose property she was when burned. She was used as an excursion-boat, and was considered in good condition. Only $6,000 insurance was placed upon her, although she was valued at twice that amount. The City of Alton was the property of P. P. Manion, and was valued at $30,000, on which there was an insurance of only $3,000. She was built in 1859 by Capt. Chamberlain, but was rebuilt in 1872 and was in fair condition.

Serious Blaze at Louisville—A Family Saved by a Dog.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—A fire early this morning destroyed Deen's furniture arcade building, at 808 and 810 Market street. Loss on building, $15,000; on contents, $20,000, two-thirds insured. The millinery stock of Mrs. M. Wagner, at

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is Wealth of Mind.
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THE PUBLIC:

RAILWAY BUTCHERY.

Collision Between a Freight and a Suburban Train Near Toronto, Ont.

Twenty-nine Persons Killed and About Double That Number Horribly Mutilated.

An Engineer Charged with Being Responsible for the Accident—List of the Victims.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Toronto, so long free from any heavy calamity, today opened the new year with one of the worst in its record, by which twenty-nine persons were almost instantly killed and double that number badly or fatally wounded. The accident occurred in the vicinity of High Park, near the Dominion Bolt and Iron Works, from the employés of which establishment the list of killed and wounded was taken. The dummy train which conveys the men to and from their work at the iron-works started with its usual load of between seventy and ninety persons, and had got as far as the place mentioned when it collided with an eastern freight train from Hamilton. The engine of the dummy train was shot back, telescoping the front of two cars, which composed the suburban train, and killing instantly some fourteen of the occupants. Both engines were at once overturned, the dummy falling over the northern bank and the large engine on the southern bank. The tubes on board burst, and scalding water and steam were thrown over the men who had fallen on the track from the telescoped cars. The dummy in falling had crushed the men on the northern side of the passenger car underneath it. Those were the persons who were killed outright.

HORRIBLE SCENES.

The sight was horrible in the extreme. Some of the men, with their legs crushed and burning, were unable to extricate themselves, and filled the air with their cries. At last J. J. McIntyre, one of the foremen in the works, came along and set to work extricating the bodies and the wounded. The conductor of the dummy set out for Mimico to stop all traffic and telegraph for a wrecking party, medical assistance, and an auxiliary-car from Toronto. When they arrived the scene had been gathering more hideous features. Many of the wounded had not been removed from the car and were being consumed by the flames. Men were lying in all directions, burnt, bruised, and bleeding. The men around the scene of the disaster had begun to busy themselves, and soon the dead were lying in a car and ready to be sent down to the city. The doctors sent up on the auxiliary were busy among the wounded and dying. The surroundings of the dying made the calamity appear even more frightful than it was. Limbs scattered over the track, pools of blood, and pieces of the bodies of the sufferers, all told terrible tales of disaster and death.

Where the disaster occurred was on the bend of a curve, and none of the persons on either train could see the other till they were too close to do anything to save their charge from a most terrible death. The bodies were soon put in the cars and taken down to the morgue, and those not wounded and dying were transported to the hospital.

LOCATING THE BLAME.

Before the two trains met the engineer and fireman of the dummy and the engineer of the big engine jumped and saved themselves, but the fireman of the latter took up his post and was among the first killed.

All unite in throwing the blame upon the driver of the train from Hamilton. It was his duty to stop at Mimico Station, which is a couple of miles above the scene of the accident, to receive orders. This, it is alleged, he did not do, but dashed on at a good speed. At about a mile and a half from Mimico an employé of the bolt-works named Haley, who saw that a collision was imminent unless the freight train was stopped, sprang to the centre of the track, threw up his hands, and shouted loudly. It was of no avail, for he was apparently neither seen nor heard; for the train did not even slacken speed. Various surmises are afloat as to the driver's action, and it is alleged that he with his firemen was either drunk or asleep. A gentleman who passed Mimico shortly after the freight said that he did not see a light burning at the station. If this be the case the driver may not be altogether responsible for the accident. The morning was very stormy, and it is possible that with the storm and weather against him, and there being no light at the station, he dashed past. Be this as it may, however, as soon as the authorities arrived he was placed under arrest.

The Coroner arrived about 10 o'clock and at once proceeded to investigate. A sufficient number of jurymen were selected and the inquest was begun this afternoon. From the terrible manner in which the bodies are burnt and packed up it was almost impossible to get the full list of killed and wounded.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are the killed so far as identified:

William Turriff, Richard Mulligan, Richard White, James White, Charles Spohn, John McDonald, James Caruthers, Joseph Keefer, John Keraighan, E. Robertson, George Hoggert, J. Robinson, P. Heart, John Sopin, John Lynch, John Rowlett, R. Thomas, George Acherty, John Acherty, Thomas Burns, Thomas Paine, George Presdott.

The following is a list of the wounded in the several wards at the General Hospital:

W. Fitzgerald, Richard Carruthers, H. D. Korman, John Corrigan, Mat Walker, Michael Kelly, W. Rogers; Fred Bothroyd, Charles MacDonald, Pat Cavency, James Kelly, Alex. Banks, Hugh Cunningham, Eddie Robinson, Sam Bailey, John Aggett, Pat Norton.

INCIDENTS.

The impetus of the freight-train [illegible] that the engine actually mounted the truck of the dummy, which kept the rails and remained on a balance.

To add to the horror of the scene, the boiler of the dummy exploded, and steam and boiling water scalded and carried death or terrible injuries to the mangled and bleeding men. Then fire broke out and completed the sickening work of destruction. Several poor fellows, suffering untold agonies, with limbs and bodies burned to a crisp, piteously implored those near them to pour water upon their scalded limbs or put an end to their sufferings.

The wounded men bore their sufferings with fortitude and patience, a few groans being the only indication of their intense agony. The scene at the morgue beggars description. There are fifteen bodies laid side by side in rows on opposit sides of the room. Mothers, sisters, fathers, and brothers are to be seen passing from body to body and, with trembling hands, lifting the coverlets to gaze on the faces of the dead. Now and again a cry of anguish tells too plainly the discovery of some dear one carried off in the prime of manhood.

One man, John Rowlett, died shortly after arriving at the hospital. When found among the débris he spoke cheerfully and asked to be allowed to walk. On looking down he cried: "O, God! my legs are off!" And so they were —burned off.

Public interest is thoroughly aroused for the unfortunate widows and children. Already subscription lists have been started and offers of entertainments made to provide funds. Several families of the men killed are in poor circumstances.

Of those killed eleven leave widows and children.

LEHMANN'S LATEST.

In pursuance of and as a part of his scheme to establish a grand summer-resort north of the city on the lake shore—a scheme to which reference in THE TRIBUNE has frequently been made—Mr. E. J. Lehmann has been for some time back, and now is, quietly buying up eligible property in and around Lake View. His latest purchase in this connection, made a few days ago, consists of 145 feet of land on Lake View avenue running back to the lake, which he bought of Mr. John C. Shortall for $20,000.

A BILLIARD MATCH ARRANGED.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Tonight Eugene Carter, of this city, and W. H. Catton, of St. Louis, were matched for a three-night game—1,000 points each night—at three-ball French carroms, for $500 a side, to be played in St. Louis Jan. 29, 30, and 31. Two hundred and fifty dollars forfeit was sent to H. W. Collender, of St. Louis, tonight.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE SHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The ship Adam M. Simpson, whose wreck in the Bowman Passage, north of Borneo, on her way from Iloilo to Boston, with a cargo worth over $80,000, is just reported, was one of the finest ships owned in this city. She was launched at [illegible], Me., in 1875 and metaled here in the following year. She was 2,300 tons burden and 221 feet long, and classed A 1 in two registers. She had been trading between this city, Liverpool, and San Francisco, and had to her credit the remarkable run of 133 days from San Francisco to Liverpool. Among her owners were Capt. Sumner, formerly of the American Line, who was her first commander; E. C. Knight, a capitalist of this city; and Joel Cook, of the *Ledger* and resident correspondent of the London *Times*.

A BROKEN RAIL.

A Train Derailed in Iowa—One Person Killed and Several Severely Injured.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The west-bound passenger-train No. 2 on the Illinois Central left at 6 o'clock with a double-header on account of some heavy drifts. At 7:20 it struck a broken rail, which threw the coach and sleeper down an embankment about twenty feet, smashing and demolishing trucks and tearing the entire floor out of the sleeper. The head engine went on eight miles to Manson and telegraphed to this city for help. Trainmaster Dixon, with Surgeons Seymour and W. L. Nicholson, went out at 8:20, taking the passengers on to Manson.

THE ONLY PERSON KILLED.

Mrs. J. H. Smith, of Ohio, Bureau County, Ill., was instantly killed, having her skull badly crushed in, being thrown across the car against a hat-rack. Her little child of 18 months, which she was holding in her arms, escaped without a scratch. Had her arms been free she could doubtless have saved herself. A Chicago traveling man took the child in charge and took it to Cherokee, where Mrs. Smith was going to attend the funeral of her sister. Her remains were brought back to this city for inquest. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts. Mr. Smith was telegraphed for, and will arrive tomorrow.

THE INJURED.

C. L. Turner, of Manchester, Ia., was badly injured, and was left at Manson for medical treatment. He may recover.

The others who were injured were taken on West, as none were seriously hurt.

Oust Feck, of Chicago, received severe face wounds.

Leon Jacobs, of Lake City, Minn., cuts on head and bruise on right leg.

Mrs. Jane Denning, Tonica, Ill., bad wound on head.

A. M. Chamberlain, Montezuma, Ia., bruised arm.

J. R. Finch, of Hinsdale, bruised shoulder.

Quite a number of others received minor bruises and cuts.

No blame whatever is attached to the company. It is not known whether the western-bound passenger broke the rail last night or whether the double-header did it.

FINANCIAL.

Goetz Buys Out Strauss & Mayer and Is Now Sole Proprietor.

J. W. Goetz & Co. yesterday morning replevined the silk goods belonging to the stock of Strauss & Mayer, of the "City of Paris" store, which had been attached by E. S. Jaffray & Co. Monday evening, and the business of the store went on as usual, J. W. Goetz & Co. having issued a card to the effect that they were sole proprietors of the establishment. Mr. Goetz was seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter in regard to his purchase of the stock of Strauss & Mayer.

"All I can say is, that I am the proprietor of everything in this store," he remarked. "Mr. Mayer is sick at home, I understand, and I have not been able to learn from him the amount of indebtedness of the late firm of Strauss & Mayer. Friedberger & Strauss, of Philadelphia, who failed Monday, are creditors of Strauss & Mayer to the amount of $10,000, more or less. Who the other creditors are I don't know, except that there are no Chicago creditors to speak of. We have bought the stock of goods Strauss & Mayer had in this store absolutely, and have nothing to do with the liabilities of Strauss & Mayer."

"How did you pay for the stock—in cash or in notes?"

"I must decline to answer that question. That is our business and nobody's else. The sale was a bona fide one, and the stock is paid for."

"When was the proposition first made to you to buy the stock?"

"I don't remember. There was some talk about it for several weeks, but the arrangement was not completed until Monday."

The Crescent Manufacturing Company —Liabilities from $12,000 to $15,000.

Executions yesterday were issued for $450 and $1,529.33 in favor of William J. Wilson, President of the Wilson Packing Company, of No. 173 Canal street, and against the Crescent Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of spring beds at No. 171 Canal street. The levy was made by Deputy-Sheriff Graves during the afternoon. Mr. Mason, the attorney for the plaintiff, stated to a reporter that the Crescent Company had been running about a year, and that Mr. Wilson's claims were for borrowed money. The company has been doing a losing business lately, and the stockholders had lost all the money that they had originally put in. The liabilities of the company, he thought, would reach about $8,000, and the stock would inventory something like $3,000. Mr. Wilson, the plaintiff, stated that he thought the liabilities of the firm were from $12,000 to $15,000. He was one of the founders of the company, which occupied quarters in the same building with him.

Levied on the Notions.

The stock of notions and dry goods belonging to Samuel Rastall, a small dealer on Lincoln avenue, was levied on by a Deputy-Sheriff yesterday to satisfy a judgment of $800 in favor of W. J. McGarigle. The debt is for borrowed money. The liabilities will not exceed $1,700, while the assets are between $2,000 and $2,500. The other creditors are Felix, Marston & Blair and certain wholesale firms in Cincinnati and New York. If sold out the stock will probably pay about 50 cents on the dollar.

Collapse of a New Orleans Opera Manager—Small Assets and Heavy Liabilities.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—A. J. Defossez, manager of the French opera troupe, has made a cession of his property to his creditors. The assets are valued at about $1,100. Liabilities, including salaries of the troupe, are $72,000.

The Day's Record of Failures and Other Business Entanglements.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—H. E. Duenwog, hardware merchant, made an assignment today to James P. Davis. He has branch stores at Cowden and Tower Hill. This failure was not unexpected. The liabilities are $10,000, and assets unknown. If creditors are lenient it is believed that Mr. Duenwog will be able to resume business very soon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Harwood & Rogers, the grain and commission firm whose financial embarrassment was reported last week, expect to be able to settle with their creditors in a day or two and resume business.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 2.—Charles L. Otto, of the Palace Jewelry Store, of this city, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are not yet known, but are variously estimated from $6,000 to $10,000. The assets will, it is thought, realize about one-half that amount.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 2.—J. B. Harwood & Co., dealers in general merchandise at the Village of Lavaco, in this county, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $12,000; nominal assets, $20,000. They took a mortgage on a cotton crop, and the mortgage caused their failure.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—Landrum & Butler, dry goods, have assigned. Liabilities, $38,000; assets, $54,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—Gillison & Donaldson, retail hardware, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $12,000; assets, $1,000.

FRANK JAMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Judge Krekel, in the United States Court today, announced his decision of the question of the right of the Federal Government to the custody of Frank James on the charge of the Mussel Shoals robbery in Alabama. The court orders the prisoner to be remanded to his bondsmen in the Blue Cut robbery case, holding that a State tribunal first gaining possession is consequently the rightful custodian of the prisoner.

Skedaddled Like a Thief.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A correspondent of the *Post* states that while out at night during a rain-storm he contracted a severe attack of rheumatism, which "skedaddled like a thief" after two applications of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure and household *friend*. It seems to be well understood that the Great German Remedy and Pain cannot agree.

A RIVER STEAMER WRECKED.

Four Men Lost During a Terrible Panic Among Those on Board the Boat.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—At 12 o'clock last night the steamer Bunton, with a tow of three coal-boats, passed the city, intending to lay up for the rest of the night at Manchester. The night was dark and the river full of floating ice. Under these circumstances it was thought best to seek a safer harbor at the foot of Brunot Island. When this point was reached the current was growing more rapid. The ice gathered threateningly around the boat, and the crew became alarmed for their safety, and it was again decided to push on down the river. When the boat was swung into the channel the rushing ice and water carried her about at will. To avoid disaster the boat was rapidly steamed down the channel and all trouble was avoided until Davis Island was reached. Here a mistake in the signal light misled the Captain, and the boat collided with the third pier of the dam. After striking the pier the boat swung around and sunk on a bar at the head of the island. She took fire and the crew became panic-stricken, and in attempting to save their lives plunged about in mad confusion. Some deliberately threw themselves into the rushing waters, while others managed to get aboard the John T. Case, which was on hand to render all possible aid. The life-boats were lowered and a number of those who were battling for life were saved. Of the Bunton's crew, twenty in number, all were rescued but four. Two of these—Wilber F. Underwood, a pilot, and Alois Bovington, a deck-hand—are known to have been drowned. Frank Young, a deck-hand, and Gust Allenhauf, second cook, are missing, and it is not known whether they were drowned or perished in the flames. The boat is still burning, and it is impossible to reach the wreck. The Bunton was owned by Joseph Walton & Co. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Capt. Baird, of the Bunton, says the accident was caused by the Government employés at Davis Island neglecting to display the usual number of signals. Joseph Walton will probably bring action against the Government for damages. The bodies of those who perished have not yet been recovered.

A SON'S DREADFUL CRIME.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Yesterday about three miles from Leetonia, Columbiana County, Louis Griffith, a prominent farmer, requested his son Stanley, aged 17 years, to chop wood. The boy objected to working on New-Year's Day, and left the house. Mr. Griffith followed him and met him in the woods near the house, where a quarrel ensued, in which young Griffith drew his revolver and deliberately shot his father through the heart. He then dropped the revolver by the side of his murdered parent, went to the house, and told his mother that his father had committed suicide. The boy's hands were stained by the blood of his victim, and he was suspicioned at once, but made his escape. It was found, on examination of the body, that Mr. Griffith could not have shot himself. Search is being made for the youthful murderer, and when found he may be lynched.

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

Cocaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

The superiority of *Burnett's Flavoring Extracts* consists in their perfect purity and strength.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK. OWNER CAN have by describing contents. H 99, Tribune.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK. CAN HAVE BY describing contents. K 13, Tribune office.

LOST—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating the following described receipts: No. 3,972, Dec. 26, 1,767.38 bush; Rock Island Elevator "A." No. 3,973, Dec. 26, 1,576.36 bush. H. W. ROGERS & BRO., 33 and 35 Metropolitan Block.

LOST—A SMALL JET AND GOLD WATCH, with jet chatelaine, between Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and Northwestern Depot or Wayne House. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Will be paid for its return to W. B. WILLIAMS, 64 Clark-st.

LOST—SMALL POCKETBOOK CONTAINING two vault-keys. Will reward finder if returns keys to E. DAY, Room 3, 153 Washington-st.

$1,000 REWARD—THE FOREGOING AS a reward will be paid for information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction (and return of all papers) of the perpetrators of the highway robbery of J. Whitney Beals Jr. at the corner of Peck-court and Wabash-av. Tuesday evening, Nov. 18. Address C. B. Q., Local Freight Office, city. JOHN W. BEALS, Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT C. J. WHITNEY'S New Warerooms, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.,

Will be found the largest stock of pianos and organs in Chicago, comprising every style in grand, square, and upright of the unrivaled Chickering, the peer among piano instruments; the Jewett, Cable, and the famous McCammon and Whitney pianos.

Also Whitney and Shoninger organs at manufacturers' prices to the trade.

1,000 pianos for sale or rent on monthly payments. One year's rent allowed if purchased. Catalogues free to any address on application to

C. J. WHITNEY,

General Wholesale Agent for Chickering & Sons.

AT NO WAREROOMS IN THE CITY CAN BE found a more elegant stock of upright and square grand pianos, WE sell at exceedingly reasonable prices: almost any kind of payments; take old instruments in exchange—in a word, offer every inducement to secure your trade. Those who do not wish to buy now, but intend to at some future time, are cordially invited to visit our establishment and examine our holiday display of instruments, which it is a pleasure to show them even to those who do not buy. Nothing like it seen in Chicago before.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
156 State-st., near Madison.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 276 West Madison-st.,
Can be found a variety of second-hand pianos in perfect order and fully warranted. Get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

A 7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, BUT LITtle used, $130. W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION!
$15 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY
Buys a first-class new piano. Get prices at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st.,
ADAM SCHAAF.

A 7⅓-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, BUT little used, $140. W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Cor. State and Adams.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

STECK PIANOS, HARRINGTON PIANOS, and Packard Organs. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

ESTABLISHED 1851.—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos, fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable. Payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT; SUperior tone, new styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

$1.000 FOR $195—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ octave upright piano; auction price at private sale. Call POMEROY, SON & CO., auction rooms, 80 East Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A WATERTOWN PORTABLE steam-engine and boiler, six-horse power, all in perfect order and nearly new. Apply to H. P. KITCHELL & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 68.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 14 Lafin-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family, or business; hours 10 to 5. Call or write.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES LAND IN Brown County, Ill., for good restaurant. Room 3, 153 Washington-st. C. R. WATERS.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
STORE ON MADISON-ST.—Near Fifth-av., 45 feet front; rented for $9,000.
STORE ON CLARK-ST.—Near Madison, 48 feet front; rented for $15,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twenty-fifth-st., with lot 25x158 feet; $18,000. This is a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
WABASH-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st., with lot 68x172 feet.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New house, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Reception hall; $8,250. Also new house on same street for $9,000, and one for $10,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 20-foot lot near Twenty-fifth-st.; 8 rooms deep, brick barn; $24,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 25 feet near Twentieth-st., heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 25 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.; dining-room on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.:
45x185 feet on Madison-st., near Fifth-av., covered with a 4-story stone-front store building; a first-class investment.
75x50 feet on Market-st., south of Madison; a fine property for improvement.
2-story and basement brick dwelling on Oak-st., east of Rush.
Several handsome 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, swell front dwellings on Superior-st., near St. Clair, at very reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet, $115.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $80.
Groveland-av., near Thirtieth-st., 30 feet, $80.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50 feet, $90.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 25 feet, $85.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $95.
Ellis-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 25 feet, $115.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100 feet, $140.
Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 50 feet, $70.
Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 50 feet, $50.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS NEAR STOCKYards; will net 20 per cent improved; no payment down required. SMITH, builder, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—75 NEW HOUSES, ALL MODern improvements, near Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st., as a 10 per cent investment or for homes; price $3,750 to $5,000; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, 295 Thirty-seventh-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE — A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, east front, Orchard-st., near Garfield av.; $4,700; one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent. CHAS. N. HALE, 155 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT HYDE Park, Kenwood, South Park, and Cheltenham, $2,500 to $35,000. Good house east of track at Hyde Park, $7,000; $25,000 large brick, line lot near lake and depot, will take smaller house in part payment. Will build houses at Cheltenham near new depot at Seventy-ninth-st. Apply on premises, good streets, etc. B. A. ULRICH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, A beautiful 12-room house in the best part of town, overlooking the lake; large maple-trees in front, nice barn, stone walks, gas-pipes being put in the street; lot 100x170 to 20-foot alley; or will sell 50 feet with improvements. Must be sold; make me an offer. ISAAC DRAKE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and easy terms. Will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A BEAUTIful grove lot near Fifty-seventh-st., 50x160, $35 per foot. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE farm in Central Illinois, containing about 1,128 acres, lying in one body, situated one mile west of Arkham, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Iroquois County. The entire farm is under cultivation and well fenced. The homestead is built in Gothic style, with stone foundations and stone cellar, with concrete bottom, about 10 rooms and well arranged. Large barn, cattle sheds, haymow, granary, corn-cribs, and general outbuildings complete, cisterns and artesian wells, ground round the homestead ornamented with a great variety of deciduous and evergreen trees. There is an orchard of 300 or 1,000 fruit trees. A number of tenement houses with stables, corn-cribs, etc., upon the premises. About 6 miles of osage orange hedge, about 15 miles of made ditches and 10 miles of trees on the avenues, etc. This property is about 75 miles south of Chicago, is especially adapted to stock-raising, and will be sold cheap on fair payments, or exchange for good Chicago property, improved or unimproved. For further information or particulars apply to SAMUEL GEHR, No. 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—66 MILES WEST OF CHICAGO—A dairy farm of 200 acres, with clear stream of water running through it; dairy-barn 44x70 feet, 20 feet high; horse-barn 24x44 feet; box-stalls for fifteen horses and colts; 100 acres under plow and in tame meadow; all in complete order. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS SUITABLE FOR subdividing, at good station on Illinois Central; water-pipe and good improvements, new depot; 5, 6, or 12-acre tracts; time. B. A. ULRICH,
Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS IN MICHIGAN —3,200 acres on Lake Superior; hardwood principally, and 1,800 acres near Detour, cedar and pine. For particulars apply to JOHN MATTHEW,
200 and 202 East Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES FOR CUSTOMERS—$5,000 house north of Thirty-fifth-st., east of State-st.; $10,000 east of State-st., north of Thirty-first-st.; $15,000 on good street on South Side; also houses at Hyde Park. B. A. ULRICH,
Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS BLOCK FOR CUStomer; well rented; $75,000 to $125,000; central. B. A. ULRICH,
Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD FRAME OR BRICK store or dwelling on West Madison-st. for $6,000 all cash. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS OR AGENTS of parties who need money and wish to make a sale of two or three lots on any corner in the city; central or distant; just so it is a bargain. Send full description, price, and terms to RICHARD C. MOORE, 136 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A MODERate-priced brick or frame residence on the South Side. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 57 Portland Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE WITCH OF WALL STREET Ladies and gents consult her and learn your destines. 141 State Store, 184 and 186 State-st.

PERSONAL—WILL BE OUT OF TOWN TOday. HORTENSE.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FINE PLAIN BEAver overcoat, custom-made, and worth $40, at the Misfit Parlors (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE BLACK cloth suits in frock, sack, or Chesterfield. These suits are fully worth $40. Decided bargains if we can fit you. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—THE SENSATION OF THE season—the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—A $25 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT for $12.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—A $30 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT for $15, at the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A PRINCE ALBERT suit in foreign worsteds, satin lined, made for from $50 to $65, at Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$5 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $2.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL — MISFIT PARLORS — MISFIT Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—THE ONLY PLACE THAT YOU receive courteous treatment—Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A FINE BEAVER, satin-lined overcoat, custom made, and would be cheap at $35. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A WORSTED OVERcoat, full silk roll, custom made, and worth $25. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BARGAINS—ONE FINE BILLIARD AND four pool, also two parlor billiard tables, in fine condition. 288 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE—THE LONG, valuable, insurable lease of a well rented new three-story and basement brick house, all dwellings, with brick barn in rear, located on west side of Clark-st., south of Polk. Particulars in store, 277 Clark.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD; CENTRAL LOCAtion, doing good business; cheap lease; horses wagons, etc. E 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL BUSINESS WITH A good showing; good reasons for selling. Apply at No. 711 Madison-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $5,000 OR MORE to engage in manufacturing an article which has come in great demand lately. Goods at present imported, but can be made at an immense profit in this city. Only those meaning business need to answer. Address K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS-MAN WITH capital who can take full charge of an old-established manufacturing business in the city. The object for selling interest party is going to travel on the road in interest of the firm. Address K 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
168 Walnut-st., 5-story frame, 9 rooms, $30.
96 Winchester-av., brick, 10 rooms, $42.
213 Hoyne-av., new brick, very complete, $40.
638 Adams-st., choice brick, fine location.
553 Jackson-st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, $20.
851 Monroe-st., 6 rooms, very desirable, $35.
10 Bowery, 4 rooms, first floor, $14.
129 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $18.

South Side.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. AND EDA-ST., 2-story and basement brick houses (new) $35. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

North Side.

TO RENT — ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARfield-av.—A 2-story and basement brick; furnace, gas-fixtures, and barn; $35.
An octagon-front brick; 10 rooms; $40.
CHAS. N. HALE, 155 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3106 STATE-ST., A FRONT FLAT of 5 rooms; gas-fixtures, etc.; low rent to good tenant. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 66.

TO RENT—VERY DESIABLE FLATS OF 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with modern improvements, in the new brick building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington.

TO RENT—FLAT, DWELLING REAR 1919 Wabash-av., has water, etc. G. S. THOMAS, 146 La Salle-st., main floor.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, FLAT NO. 298 Erie-st., first floor; gas-fixtures, furnace; new and complete. Apply to W. M. LUFF,
No. 50 Ashland Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, WELL furnished, with hot and cold water, and good neighborhood. Apply to LEONARD SWETT, 45 Monlark Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st., Room 18; transients taken.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

TO RENT—1410 MICHIGAN-AV., A VERY desirable furnished room and back parlor for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—1423 WABASH-AV., NICELY-furnished front and back parlors, gas, bath, furnace heat, and other rooms.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also single and double rooms.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—NICELY-FURnished rooms; private family. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, 15 ROOMS. 200 Fourth-av., opposite depot.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board. 1329 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, warm rooms, heated with stoves, with or without board. 1736 Indiana-av. Cars pass door.

TO RENT—1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL elegantly-furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS in a private family; also basement. 1456 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—WARM HALL BEDROOM. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—NO. 130 NORTH STATE-ST.—Pleasant furnished front parlors; newly papered.

TO RENT—NO. 10 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also sleeping rooms.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 324 WEST MADISON-ST., opposite Curtis, 25x120; best location on West Side. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE ON NORTHWEST CORner of Michigan-av. and Lake-st., now occupied by S. P. Farrington & Co. as wholesale grocers. Possession given at once. Apply at 67 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF PART

notes to the par value of the bonds, because our money cannot be any better than our Government.

VIRGINIA.

THE ANTI-MAHONEITES AT WORK.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Now that the anti-Mahonelites have the State Government again they are making it lively for such Mahone officials as held over. Today R. F. Mays, Judge of Botetourt County, resigned. The Democrats some weeks ago appointed a committee to investigate charges against him. They called him the Botetourt Jeffreys. Among other things he had ordered an attorney never to appear again in court with a walking-cane. The lawyer entered the next day with the forbidden article, whereupon Mays imposed a fine upon him for contempt of court. Charges are now pending against two other Mahone Judges, Goodwin, Judge of Norfolk, and Claybourne of Franklin. The latter is charged with having invented the lizard game known to gamblers, and has gone by the name of the "Lizard Judge" for some time past. Gen. Jubal A. Early is the leader of the anti-Lizard-Judge faction. Goodwin is charged with accepting bribes. Some time this week the resolution calling upon Mahone to resign his seat in the United States Senate will come up.

MARYLAND.

POLITICAL BRIBERY DENOUNCED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Maryland Legislature, which fortunately meets only once in two years, began its biennial session at Annapolis today. The Democrats have control of both Senate and House, and parcel out the offices to suit their fancy. Mr. Henry Lloyd, of Dorchester County, was chosen President of the Senate and Dr. Pembroke Thorn, of Baltimore City, President of the House. An effort was made in the Senate to prevent the seating of Thomas Hodson, Republican, on the ground that he is a Methodist local preacher.

Gov. Hamilton sent in his last message urging reforms in the inspection laws and the oyster police service. Speaking of the way elections have been carried on in Maryland, he says:

Bribery and corruption, the worst of evils in the elective system, I regret to say prevailed to a greater or less extent over the State—in some localities, I am advised, to a frightful and disgraceful extent, and were openly and shamelessly practiced. The most determined effort should be directed to suppress this contaminating and scandalous evil. Conscientious men will not and men of moderate means cannot aspire to our public service or entertain an honorable ambition to do so where money is to be substituted for merit. I am informed that incredible sums of money were used in some of the closely-contested counties. The whole corrupt system is inspired with the one common purpose, to obtain the public offices and control of the Treasury for the sole power, to keep it full enough to answer its demands. Nothing should be left untried either in legislation or in active public sentiment to suppress it. Not only should effort be directed against direct bribery, but against all its various phases.

INDIANA.

GEN. STREIGHT DISCOVERS A DECIDED BOOM FOR "OLD TECUMSEH"—JOE M'DONALD FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD-BEARER.

Gen. A. D. Streight, of Indianapolis, was at the Palmer yesterday. He is the man who is famous for his remarkable escape from the Rebels during the War. Confined for seven months in Libby Prison, he actually tunneled his way out with a butcher-knife, escaped to the Union lines, and in a few weeks was back at the front with his old command. The General has since been quite prominent in the politics of his State, coming within a very few votes of defeating Gov. Porter for the Republican nomination in 1880.

"There is no definite sentiment in Indiana," said he to a representative of THE TRIBUNE, "in favor of any particular candidate, and my impression is that our delegation to the National Convention will come free to act as circumstances may dictate. We have no candidate of our own, for both Ben Harrison and Gresham are not avowed candidates—simply dark horses. Arthur has no strength in Indiana, and, from what I hear from friends, he has very little in New York—surely not enough to give him the delegation, without which he has no chance. I suppose Logan will have Illinois, but I do not believe he will have much else, and the location of the convention in Chicago will bring together a vast lobby who will strive to pull him down. The man of whom I hear the most mention is Gen. Sherman. Twenty men speak of him in connection with the nomination where one talks of any one else. I believe he would unite all elements of the party and win it easily."

"How is it with the Democrats?"

"Our Democrats are all for McDonald, and nobody can stop his 'boom' in Indiana. He seems to be gaining every day, and I regard him as the man we will have to beat. The fight in Indiana will be over the Governorship, and the Democratic candidate is going to be Gen. Manson. I understand he wants it, and if he does he will get it. He is the strongest man they have—far stronger than Voorhees. The latter's popularity is more talk than anything else. He is omnipotent with the politicians of his party, but his course during the War was too equivocal to give him great weight with the masses of our people. I should not be a bit afraid to run against Voorhees, but am not anxious to cross swords with Gen. Manson."

"Will you be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor next year?"

"It is too far ahead to answer that question. At present have not been thinking much about it. This thing of a man announcing himself months ahead and claiming the support of this and that county is humbug. You never know where the delegates stand until they vote. I know this by experience, and am not apt to forget it."

FRANK HATTON.

ONE-CENT LOCAL POSTAGE LIKELY TO WIN—ARTHUR'S STRENGTH—THE DEMOCRACY SURE TO FALL INTO A NASTY TRAP.

The Hon. Frank Hatton, Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived yesterday from Washington on his way home to Burlington. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter at the Grand Pacific he said he thought the recommendation for the one-cent rate for local postage contained in the President's message would be adopted by Congress at this session. Mr. Bingham, the leading Republican in the House Committee on Postal Affairs, was heartily in favor of this measure, and he believed that Mr. Money, the Chairman of the committee, was also well disposed to it. He felt convinced that the committee would report the matter favorably to the House.

Speaking of the late meeting of the National Republican Committee and its results Mr. Hatton said: "I do not attach any significance to the selection of Chicago. I was in favor of a Western city, and was glad to see Chicago succeed. There was no politics in the choice, nor do I think it will help or injure anybody's chances for the nomination. I was for Sabin for Chairman because it took us out of the realm of faction. Had Secretary Chandler been elected it would have been termed an Administration move, and I told him so. If Chaffee had been the man it would have been generally regarded as a victory for some other particular candidate. Senator Sabin was the very man for the place, because it avoided all this talk and put the party from the start on a thoroughly united basis."

"How do you feel about the nomination?"

"Just as I always have felt. If the President wants the nomination, I am for him, and I believe he is the most available man in sight. He is growing stronger each day, and the one thing that is surely adding to his strength is the fact that he is not moving heaven and earth to capture the convention. No man can say that the Federal machinery is being used in any way to compass such an end, nor are appointments being made with such an aim. The business classes all over the country feel safe with Arthur; they know he is conservative, cautious, and that he can be trusted. If his State gives him a positive support I regard his nomination as assured. No man can expect to secure a solid delegation under the existing rule. But the people are no longer disposed to tolerate 'booms.' The man who starts his boom now is apt to be snowed under before June."

"Do you regard a modified tariff as a fixed fact?"

"I have no doubt that Chairman Morrison will treat the country to such a measure. It may not pass, for there are some Democrats in the House who are not favorably disposed to either Bill Morrison or his tariff-for-revenue hobby. But whether such a bill should pass the House or not, it would equally commit the Democratic party, because it would show the drift of their wishes and intentions, and could not help compromising them with the manufacturing and industrial classes. That is all we need to win."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Arrived, the Manitoba and the Wyoming, from Liverpool, and the Rugia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Arrived out, the Belgenland, Rhein, Amérique, Grecian Monarch, Jan Breydel, and Erin, from New York, and Celia, from New Orleans.

B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by themselves, and are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding cough medicines.

NEW YORK.

Henry Villard's Old Fellow-Officers Disposed to Defend Him Against Criticism.

A Newspaper's Figures as to the Value of Oregon & Transcontinental Securities.

The Standard Fire-Insurance Company Transfers Its Business—A Peculiarly Horrible Suicide.

HENRY VILLARD.

HIS FRIENDS DEFEND HIM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Villard was reported to be no better today. There is a disposition among the officials of the companies which were formerly known by his name to defend him against criticism. It is now stated in the offices that his illness is serious, and that he has been a heavy loser financially with the rest. One of the most prominent officers of the Northern Pacific Company, himself a severe sufferer by the decline, said today that he believed Mr. Villard was comparatively a poor man. "He stepped into the breach when the market broke," said he, "and supported our stocks when everything else declined. When they too had to go his fortune disappeared. His house is mortgaged, his bonds hypothecated, and, I think, even the Government bonds in his wife's name are gone. He is a ruined man."

VILLARD "STUCK" ALONG WITH OTHER PEOPLE.

Said an unprejudiced broker in connection with this matter today: "In the memorandum statement handed by Villard to the O. & T. investigating committee was an item showing that the company owed him $2,210,000. Mr. Horace White, a week ago, in defending the Oregon Improvement Company in a communication to the press, stated that Mr. Villard then held a million dollars of the last issue of its bonds. The two houses belonging to him, with their furniture, represent a million and a half. A million dollars of the Northern Pacific first-mortgage bonds and a quarter million of the second issue were taken by him. He also placed a half million of Government bonds in his wife's name. This is a total of $4,500,000, not counting a share of stock or what bonds of his other companies he may hold. All this has developed incidentally, one item at a time. But everything enumerated may be, as asserted, pledged to raise money to support the stock market. The street at the time of the decline, however, believed that Mr. Villard had long before sold his stock.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC PRESIDENCY.

Who the next President of the Northern Pacific Company will be is impossible to tell. Mr. Billings is unwilling to accept the office if a man hitherto connected with the company can be obtained, who is at the same time a practical railroad manager and possesses the confidence of the public. Mr. Cassatt is urged by the Drexel party, but he has declined to assume the responsibilities, and Mr. Billings may have to reconsider his determination. The Directors meet Friday to consider Mr. Villard's resignation and select his successor.

THE LOSS OF FORTUNE.

The story that Mr. Henry Villard had lost his entire private fortune was told around Wall street today. The rumor circumstantially set forth that Mr. Frederick Billings had called upon Mr. Villard while the President of the Northern Pacific lay ill at his home in Jackson-square, and that in the conversation which ensued Mr. Villard had declared himself to be ruined financially; that thereupon—so the story went—Mr. Billings had congratulated Mr. Villard, saying that, this being true, it was a conclusive answer with which to stop the mouths of Mr. Villard's enemies and furnish proof of Mr. Villard's sincerity in having sacrificing him in a position to show that he had not enriched himself at the expense of the great corporations so long under his control.

An endeavor was made to interview Mr. Villard, but that gentleman referred his questioner to an intimate friend and adviser of his (Mr. Villard's), who, he said, might perhaps speak for him. This gentleman, who asked that his name be withheld, spoke freely of Mr. Villard's position, and, as he said, with an intimate knowledge of the subject. "Yes," he said, "the story you tell me of is true—Mr. Villard is a ruined man in his private fortune. He hasn't as much money to his name to-day as you have. If has all gone to the help of the great enterprises he has been at the head of. There can be no question of his conscientious integrity, for he has voluntarily sacrificed his private means to support the Northern Pacific. Mr. Villard deserves the sympathy of the public instead of the vilification and abuse he has received from some quarters. He is a very sick man. This thing has preyed upon his mind so that I thought at one time he would never recover his mental faculties."

"Has he nothing left?"

"Absolutely nothing. His stocks, his bonds, his two residences, are all involved in the wreck. He has saved nothing. He never was so rich a man as was reported. He was not worth $10,000,000, as I have heard it said; five was nearer the figure, but ten made a bigger mouthful."

BILLINGS AND VILLARD RECONCILED.

"Did the conversation with Mr. Billings take place as reported?"

"Yes; last Sunday Mr. Billings called to see Mr. Villard. Mr. Billings, you know, had quarreled with Mr. Villard, had resigned from the management of the Northern Pacific, and there was some ill-feeling between the two. When Mr. Billings called upon Mr. Villard and found him sick in bed, and when he learned that Mr. Villard had impoverished himself in his efforts to support the company, Mr. Billings expressed his entire belief in Mr. Villard's integrity, and there was a scene of reconciliation between the two."

"Why did Mr. Villard sacrifice his own fortune?"

"Well, it is a long story. Briefly, you must know that the burden of this great enterprise upon him has been almost beyond belief. Upon him alone depended the carrying out of this gigantic undertaking. It was absolutely necessary that the road should be finished before the present Congress met. What its fate at the hands of Congress would have been otherwise, the bills that have already been introduced will show. Most railroads with a charter from Congress are permitted to issue bonds for every twenty-five miles or so of completed road. These are sold to raise money with which to build. But the terms of the Northern Pacific charter required it to complete a given number of miles before a bond could be issued. This made it necessary for the company to borrow money—sometimes as much as $12,000,000 or $15,000,000—as at the time Garfield was shot, when no action could be had from Congress. The first thing President Arthur was called on to do was to authorize the issue of bonds for over 300 miles of completed road. All this financiering had to be done by Mr. Villard himself. When the rascals in Wall street made a combined attack on the stock recently, Mr. Villard was straining every nerve to preserve the company's credit, and began to sacrifice his own money. To make matters worse, he was away from the city and had to do business by telegraph. A certain banking firm was in difficulty and would have failed if he had not come to the rescue by raising money on bonds and property belonging to himself individually. So he has gone on giving his own money until everthing he owns is pledged.

A HIGH SENSE OF HONOR.

"But there is one source of strain upon him which I have not mentioned. Money has been thrust into his hands to invest for other people. All financial men know what that experience is. Friends would insist on having him invest their savings. When the stock went down such was Mr. Villard's sense of honor that I have known him many and many a time to put his hands into his own pocket and purchase the stock to save them from its depreciation. I have in mind one case within my own knowledge. If I should tell you the man's name you would be surprised. In this case Mr. Villard voluntarily suffered a loss of $90,000. I suppose he has lost $1,000,000 in this way."

"Has Mr. Villard resigned the Presidency?"

"Yes, his resignation is in the hands of the Directors and will be accepted at Friday's meeting, I suppose."

"What are Mr. Villard's plans for the future?"

"They are not determined yet. He is too much broken in health."

JAY COOKE TO THE FORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Philadelphia people have the rumor that the name of Jay Cooke, the first pioneer of the Northern Pacific Road, is under consideration for the Presidency of that road, and that Jay Cooke has recovered from his losses in the panic of 1873.

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL.

THE VALUE OF ITS SECURITIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The *Post* figures up the value of Oregon & Transcontinental securities as follows: The statement of the condition of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company shows the following leading items of assets, which, at the closing prices of Monday, would foot up as below—viz.:

152,027 shares Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, at 93⅝	$14,214,624
155,700 shares Northern Pacific preferred, at 51⅜	7,915,550
147,934 shares Northern Pacific common, at 24¼	3,584,899
Other assets as enumerated about	2,607,646
Total	$28,312,617
Less debt	11,008,128
	$17,304,491

This is equal to about 43½ per cent on the $40,000,000 of Oregon & Transcontinental stock, though it closed Monday at 30¾, or only 65 per cent of the value shown by its assets. In June the Oregon & Transcontinental stock sold at 83 on the basis of the same holdings of other stocks as now. The net assets then, the *Post* says, was $33,499,871.

THE O. & T. BONDED DEBT.

It was said on the street that the bonded debt of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company should have been stated in the report, together with a list of the securities placed in trust as collateral to it. As these securities are bonds of branch lines leased by the Northern Pacific at $20,000 a mile, their value is not fully known. The auxiliary roads have not been completed and the value of the bonds on them is unknown. Other contingent liabilities of the company were omitted, it was said, and the nature of the item of debt called "bills payable" was not given in detail. Another omission to which attention was called was the failure to state what part of the stocks and bonds held by the company was actually in the company's possession, and what other part was pledged to secure loans. The report was said by many persons to be remarkable for what it concealed rather than for what it made plain.

An officer of the company who had analyzed the report declared, on the other hand, that the property of the company was actually intact. In conclusion he said: "It goes without saying that the future of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company depends altogether upon the value of its holdings—in other words, upon the earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company."

FIRE-INSURANCE.

THE STANDARD OF LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The reinsurance of the American business of the Standard Fire-Insurance Company of London in the Irving Fire-Insurance Company of this city, reported Thursday last, has fallen through. It appears that the reinsurance contract called for the payment of a certain amount of cash to the Irving. This the Standard was unable or unwilling to do otherwise than by a draft upon its deposits with the State Insurance Department. Superintendent McCall would not consent to the withdrawal or transfer of the deposits, and, as the Irving was not in a position to assume the liabilities until the deposits would be released, the reinsurance project had to be abandoned. Arrangements, however, were made today under which the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn has assumed all the outstanding risks of the Standard. The Phenix, having a large surplus, is able to carry the risks and meet the liabilities until such time as the Standard will be in a position to retire from the American underwriting field in good order. Under the arrangement with the Phenix all the policyholders of the Standard are abundantly protected, but, had the contract with the Irving been carried out, the protection vouchsafed would depend upon the acceptance or rejection by the Irving of each individual risk as presented on schedule lists.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG SALESMAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—George Gerdes Butson, 28 years old, who was employed as a salesman by a wholesale dealer in perfumery and barbers' supplies in Maiden Lane, committed suicide early this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was the only son of his widowed mother, Mrs. Lavinia Butson, and lived with her at No. 246 East Thirty-fourth street. He had been drinking heavily of late. Tuesday night he was at a New-Year's party at the house of Mrs. Rebecca Young, No. 645 Second avenue. He escorted one of the ladies home, and he reached his room at about 11 o'clock. He told his mother that he was nervous and did not think that he would be able to sleep. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Mrs. Butson was awakened by a noise in her room, and on sitting up saw her son enter the room bleeding from a terrible gash across his throat. He was in his night-shirt and the garment was dyed crimson by the blood which had flowed from it. Butson went to the front window and threw it open, evidently with the intention of jumping off the balcony into the street, but before he could succeed he sank exhausted on the floor of the room. In a few minutes he was dead.

LOCKED OUT.

PRINTERS OUT OF WORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Andrew Newton, who has the contract for printing the publications of Norman L. Munro, Saturday locked out all the union type-setters in his employ. He told them he could not afford to pay union prices. He said today that he had contracted with a Hartford firm of printers to furnish him 1,000 pages a week for the next month of the books he prints for Munro. He says he gets the work done and pays the freight on them to New York for a less price per plate than he can do the work himself. During the month he will try to fill his frames with non-union printers, paying 35 cents a thousand ems instead of 40 cents, the price demanded by the union. He says he would be glad to pay union prices, but the rates in Connecticut and Massachusetts towns are so much lower that he must either get his private printers at a less price or quit the business. One large firm in Hartford has its frames full of compositors at 25 cents and is underbidding New York printers.

PADDY RYAN.

HE LACKS "SAND."

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Charles Davies, of Chicago, the manager of Paddy Ryan, has written to a friend in this city that Ryan has thrown up all his engagements with him, and that the real reason why he will not meet Sullivan in San Francisco is because he is afraid of him. Ryan notified him by telegraph from Toledo Dec. 27 that his mother was very sick. Davies writes that he had seen Ryan on the previous Sunday night, and he said nothing then about his mother's sickness.

Thomas Martin, a sporting man of Chicago, now in this city, says: "Ryan is afraid of William Sheriff. I saw them spar at the Natatorium, and Sheriff made Ryan wince. Just before I left Chicago it was ascertained that Ryan's mother was in Toledo, and was not seriously sick."

GOTHAM ITEMS.

Gen. Grant is rapidly recovering from the effect of the injuries of his fall. He is as yet, however, unable to stand on the injured limb.

Leon Cronson, the salesman of Goldsmith & Kuhn, who disappeared with $25,000 worth of jewels belonging to the firm, is believed to have gone to San Francisco.

The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Company has contracted with a car manufacturing firm for the construction of 1,000 standard box-cars, to cost $500,000.

Pierce S. Marx has begun suit against the Manhattan Railway Company to recover $50,000 damages. He was struck in the eye by a cinder falling from an engine, and lost the eye.

The elevator in Smith Bros.' brewery fell yesterday, seriously injuring five persons, including the two proprietors, Donald and McPherson Smith. The others injured were Otis Cole and George Weidemeiser, who were visiting the building, and Charles Sauer, an employé.

SUICIDAL.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—M. H. Marcey, of the firm of Marcey Bros. & Co., of Hartford, Conn., committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself with a pistol. Marcey's firm were lessees of convicts of Connecticut, employing them in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was one of the traveling representatives of the house. He was 40 years of age and leaves a family.

NOT GUILTY.

Montgomery, Clementi, and Pettis Acquitted of the Outrage upon Emma Bond.

Details of the Crime—The Attempted Lynching at Taylorville—Fears of Lynching.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Emma Bond trial opened this morning at about 10 o'clock. At 10:30 the jurors were brought in, and Judge Phillips gave them their instructions. The court-room was crowded, and the closest attention was given by jury and audience to the reading of the instructions. The jury was then given a copy of the indictment, and with their instructions retired to the jury-room.

At 8 o'clock tonight court again convened to receive the verdict of the jury in case they had reached one. A large crowd filled the court-room long before the opening hour in expectation of hearing the verdict. At a few minutes before 8 o'clock Judge Phillips made his appearance and opened court. Before receiving the jury the Judge cautioned the spectators that no demonstrations of approval or disapproval would be allowed. The names of the jurors were then called by the Clerk and they all answered to their names.

THE VERDICT.

Judge Phillips then ordered the defendants to stand up. He read the verdict, which was as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendants not guilty as herein charged.

The Judge then said: "Gentlemen, is this your verdict?" And they all signified it was. The jury and the defendants were then ordered to be discharged. On the first two ballots the jury stood five for conviction and seven for acquittal.

The verdict is received with great surprise and dissatisfaction here tonight. It has not removed the almost universal belief that the defendants are guilty, but there are no demonstrations of violence. Mr. A. D. Bond and his wife and Miss Emma went home to Taylorville this morning to attend the inquest of Mr. Abner Bond, who committed suicide last night. The defendants say that they will start for home tomorrow. They declare they are not afraid of any mob, and intimate that they will make it hot for some of the witnesses who testified against them. The trial has lasted twenty-three days and has cost Christian County about $10,000.

FEARS OF LYNCHING.

It was rumored during the early part of the night that a mob had left Litchfield, a neighboring town, for the purpose of lynching. Crowds seem to be gathering, and the Sheriff has the defendants now in the court house for protection.

At 4 o'clock this morning the crowd had dispersed.

[Emma Bond, daughter of Abner D. Bond, a respected farmer in Christian County, was employed as teacher in the Montgomery school, standing in the midst of a little settlement near Grove City, a small town eight miles from Taylorville, Ill. June 29, 1882, Miss Bond had been at the house of Mrs. Pettis, about 200 yards distant from the school, and had been playing the piano and singing. At 3 p. m. she returned to the school to give a lesson to the only pupil she had that day, Charley Masters. The lesson was finished at about 3:30, and the little boy was sent home. Miss Bond started to follow him, and had reached the door and had her hand on the knob, when she heard a noise in the loft over the schoolroom. She paused to listen, and as she did so a man dropped from the scuttle-hole which opened into the loft, rushed up behind her before she had a chance see him so as to identify him, and, grasping her by the throat, choked her until she became unconscious, or partly so. At this point her assailant was reënforced by one or more companions, the victim's shawl was tied around her body, a chair was placed under the scuttle-hole, and she was drawn up into the loft. Here she was blindfolded and partly recovered her consciousness. She begged her assailants to kill her rather than disgrace her. One of the villains remarked that that could be done easily enough, and, drawing a knife, he cut two gashes in the side of her neck, using his left hand in making the cuts. Then she was outraged. From 4 to 8 o'clock she was unconscious, being under the influence of chloroform, which had been administered soon after she was out. She recovered consciousness at intervals, and always found herself in the grasp of one of the villains. At 8 o'clock they left her, and she remained in the loft until 12, when she recovered sufficiently to be able to drop from the loft, and made her way into the open air. She staggered and crawled to the house of Mrs. Pettis, where she told her story, and Lee A. Pettis and Emanuel Clementi, the latter employed as a farm hand, took the suffering girl to her home, where she arrived at 2 o'clock.

John C. Montgomery, William J. Montgomery, Lee A. Pettis, and Emanuel Clementi were arrested, and facts and incidents began to appear which seemed to be convincing to the people that they were guilty. The four men were taken to the jail at Taylorville. Dr. Vermillion, of Mount Vernon, was accused of purloining from a store at Grove City the chloroform that had been administered to Miss Bond and of assisting in administering it, and he, too, was arrested. Aug. 8, 1882, the preliminary examination began at Taylorville, and the town was thronged with people from all parts of the county, as well as from adjoining counties. The trial lasted four days, the prosecution showing a decidedly weak case, although it was claimed that there was fully enough evidence to convict the prisoners. It was charged at the time that the prosecution was very badly managed. The prisoners, except W. J. Montgomery and Dr. Vermillion, were held in the sum of $4,000 each to await the action of the grand jury. Threats to lynch the prisoners were made as soon as the result was announced, and they were taken back to jail for safekeeping. Soon after dark a mob of about 300 persons assaulted the jail, broke down the doors, and dragged John C. Montgomery and Lee Pettis out with ropes around their necks. They were hauled up to the branch of a tree, while the crowd howled and yelled for vengeance. They would undoubtedly have been hanged, had not some one suggested that a chance be given to them to confess. This suggestion was heeded, and both men emphatically declared their innocence. At this juncture Abner D. Bond, the father of Emma Bond, appeared, and it was through his intervention that the lives of the men were saved, and they were taken back to jail. The grand jury subsequently found indictments against John C. Montgomery, Lee A. Pettis, and Emanuel Clementi, and the case was taken on a change of venue to Montgomery County.

The present trial began Dec. 10.]

THE RAILROADS.

The Western Trunk-Line Combination and the Burlington Meet Today to Decide Upon War or Peace.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads which have joined the new Western Trunk-Line Association will meet with the officers of the Burlington in this city today to negotiate with the latter regarding their admission into the new association. The officers of the Burlington have had the new agreement under consideration since Monday, but it has not transpired what conclusion they have reached. General-Manager Potter went to Burlington Tuesday noon to confer with President Perkins, and will not return until this morning.

It is the general opinion that the Burlington will refuse to join the combination unless the terms offered it should be different from those already reported, which is hardly probable. The combination was formed for the principal purpose of preventing the Burlington from continuing to enjoy the advantages it has heretofore had on account of its extensive system of roads in Nebraska. The Burlington cannot give up these advantages without crippling itself and playing into the hands of the Union Pacific. The new agreement, as heretofore shown, greatly favors the Union Pacific and enables it to make a most effective war against the Burlington and its ally, the Denver & Rio Grande, in case a fight should result. The confederates of the Union Pacific east of the Missouri River can have no benefit from the new deal unless the Burlington joins them and agrees to give them a share of its Nebraska business. For this reason they will make a most determined effort to force the Burlington into their combination. Should the Burlington be able to hold out they will find themselves worse off than they were heretofore, but they seem to feel confident of their success in forcing the Burlington to terms in the end, and they claim to have no fear of the outcome of a war should one be inaugurated.

It is quite probable that no definit action will be taken at today's meeting. The indications are that the Burlington will ask further time for consideration, and that it will be granted. As it was agreed at the last meeting to maintain rates until Feb. 1, there is no necessity of settling the matter before that time, as a war on rates cannot be inaugurated until then.

Some additional facts regarding the terms granted the Northwestern, Wabash, and Missouri Pacific for coming into the combination have come to light. The Northwestern, Wabash, Rock Island, and Milwaukee & St. Paul share the through business from the Union Pacific equally. Of the Omaha and Council Bluffs business proper, the Missouri Pacific gets 8 per cent and the St. Paul & Omaha 5 per cent, but they get none of the through business. In case of a misunderstanding between the roads, the matter is to be submitted to arbitration, each road selecting one arbitrator. Should the arbitrators be unable to agree, or their decision be unsatisfactory, the matter is to be referred to the United States Court for a decision.

Western Passenger Agents Trying to Stop the Trouble with Eastern Lines.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads between Chicago and Missouri River points and Chicago and St. Paul met yesterday at the office of Mr. James Charlton, of the Alton, for the purpose of taking some concerted action to avoid a war between Eastern and Western lines and place all Western roads on an equal footing, as far as through passenger business from seaboard points to Missouri River points and St. Paul is concerned. As stated in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, the Rock Island, Alton, and Milwaukee & St. Paul refused to accept the agreement proposed by Commissioner Pierson, on the ground that by doing so they would barter away their independence and enable the Eastern lines to dictate to the Western how they must conduct their business. These roads claim that they had no objection to agree upon a uniform rate of commission to be paid to regular ticket agents in the East, but they do not mean to tie their hands as regards the interchange of tickets with the Lackawanna and West Shore, which the other trunk lines mean to "boycott" for refusing to join the pool. The main object, they claim, that Mr. Pierson meant to gain by his proposition was to prevent the West Shore and Lackawanna from having allies or outlets in the West. Since Saturday, when the conference between Commissioner Pierson and the Western lines was held, orders have been issued by Mr. Pierson to restore the sale of tickets over the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington. Whether this action was taken upon the promise of the above-named roads to accept Mr. Pierson's proposition, could not be ascertained. The officials of those roads say they have made no promises to Mr. Pierson, while this gentleman claims they have. Although the Alton and Rock Island now remain the only Western lines whose tickets are not being sold by the Eastern roads, yet the other Western lines are evidently not anxious to take any undue advantage of them, but, as indicated by yesterday's meeting, seem to be willing to join them in an arrangement by which harmony can be secured between the Eastern and Western roads without allowing the Eastern lines to dictate to the Western how they shall conduct their business. All the Western roads interested in this matter were represented as follows: A. V. H. Carpenter and George Headford, Milwaukee & St. Paul; James Charlton, Chicago, Alton; J. A. Lomax, Burlington; H. C. Townsend and Frannce Chandler, Wabash and Missouri Pacific; E. St. John and W. A. Strong, Rock Island; W. H. Stennett and W. A. Thrall, Northwestern.

After a short discussion it was found that no serious differences existed between the Western lines regarding the issue with the Eastern. The roads that thus acted with the Eastern lines stated that all they desired was to secure an agreement by which the commissions system could be regulated and a uniform system of commissions on west-bound business established, so as to prevent the sale of reduced tickets over certain roads. They had no more desire to place their business under the jurisdiction of Commissioner Pierson and the Eastern lines than the Alton or Rock Island. The latter's representatives stated that they had no desire to bring on a war with the other roads, and were perfectly willing to enter into an agreement fixing uniform commissions and regulating their payment. The entire day was spent in discussing a maximum commission to be paid from Chicago or Milwaukee to Missouri River points and from Chicago or Milwaukee to St. Paul. Finally, Mr. Headford, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, was instructed to draw up an agreement regulating the payment of commissions, and the meeting adjourned until half-past 10 this morning. The forenoon meeting will be informal, and will discuss this agreement to be submitted by Mr. Headford. Another meeting is to be held at 2 p. m., at which it is expected a conclusion will be reached and an arrangement perfected that will prove satisfactory to both the Eastern and Western lines. It is proposed to establish maximum commissions as follows: Between Eastern points to all Missouri River points, $8 on first-class tickets, $2.50 on second class, $2 on emigrant, and $4 on round trip; between Eastern points and St. Paul and Minneapolis, $2 on first-class tickets, $1.50 on second class, and $3 on round trip.

The Trunk-Line Arbitrators Finish Their Work—The Lackawanna's Future Course.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The trunk-line arbitrators have rendered their award on the appeals taken from the recommendation of Commissioner Fink of percentages in the east and west bound pools. The decision modifies Mr. Fink's figures, but the exact amounts are shrouded in mystery. The decision governs the east-bound pool from March 1, 1882, and the west-bound pool from July 1, 1882. No settlement of past balances, however, has yet been arranged. The dissatisfaction of the trunk lines with even the award of Charles Francis Adams Jr., Hugh Riddle, and John C. Gault, the chosen arbitrators, is shown by the immediate demand of the Erie and the New York Central Railroads for a revision of percentages. It is expected that the other trunk lines will put in similar pleas for a revision, as an appeal is seldom taken from Mr. Fink's awards by one end but the others follow the example. The west-bound percentage of the West Shore is understood to be 10, not 12, per cent.

The Cutting of East-Bound Freight Rates.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the railroads running east from this city was held at Commissioner Moore's office yesterday in accordance with a call issued by Mr. Moore to consider a dispatch from Commissioner Fink requesting an expression of their opinion as to whether they would be able to maintain east-bound freight rates hereafter or not. If not he would be compelled to order a general reduction in rates at once. The meeting was a long and animated one. Charges and counter-charges were made, but no definit proof could be adduced showing that rates were being cut. It was finally decided to make one more effort to prevent a reduction in rates, and it was agreed to send a dispatch to Commissioner Fink informing him that, in their opinion, the present rates could be maintained; at least they would make a strong effort to have the cutting of rates stopped. Mr. Fink was also requested to use his best efforts to secure the maintenance of rates from Peoria and other Western points at which no arrangements have yet been made to pool the business, as the constant cutting of rates at those points tended to demoralize the rates from Chicago.

It is hardly probable that this action will avoid the necessity of immediate action on the part of Commissioner Fink. It is claimed that some of the roads loaded themselves up with contracts previous to the advance Nov. 26, so that it will take some time before they are disposed of, and that the roads cannot abrogate them. So long as these contracts are in existence it is useless to talk about maintaining rates. The only way in which those shippers who have secured cheap contracts can be prevented from reaping any benefit therefrom is by an immediate reduction in rates, to remain in effect until all the old contracts are disposed of, and until the roads from Peoria and other Western points consent to pool their business and maintain tariff rates. It is believed that Commissioner Fink will be compelled to order a reduction in rates within a day or two.

An Invasion of Union Pacific Territory by the Burlington & Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—An application was made today in the United States Court by A. J. Popplewell, attorney for the Union Pacific Railway, for an injunction to restrain the Burlington & Missouri and the Republican Valley Roads from crossing the track of the Union Pacific at Grand Island until the right of way has been obtained and damages paid. The action is in a position to build readily, and doubtless will build, since the formation of the alliance has given an excuse for invading what has been under agreement conceded to be Union Pacific territory.

A suit was brought in the United States Court today to foreclose a mortgage on the old St. Joe & Denver City Railroad, which forms the St. Joe & Western Line between Hastings and Grand Island; also to appoint a Receiver. The mortgage under which the suit is brought amounts to $500,000

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Big Blaze in Milwaukee This Morning—Two Steamers Burned at St. Louis—Loss $22,000.

A Fifty-Thousand-Dollar Fire at Louisville—Destruction of Oil-Works at Cleveland.

A Large Fire in Milwaukee This Morning.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—2 a. m.—[Special.]—A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the rear of the large building on East Water street, near the Kirby House, occupied by the box manufactory of Shultz & Co. and other establishments. The terrible cold—the mercury standing at about 10° below zero—made the work of the firemen exceedingly difficult. At this hour the fire is still burning, but is under control. The building was occupied by the shoe store of Nast & Co., one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city; the book-bindery of Razall & Co.; and the knit-goods factory of Goetz & Co. The origin of the fire is not yet known, and it is impossible to obtain an accurate statement of the losses, which will be heavy, or of the insurance.

Burning of Two Steamers at St. Louis—Loss $22,000, Partially Insured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning the steamers City of Alton and Colorado, lying in winter quarters near the workhouse in South St. Louis, caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The origin of the fire is unknown. With the exception of a fire in the barber-shop of the Colorado for the comfort of the watchmen there has been no fire on board either of the boats for the last two months. Fred Baker, the day watchman, and Charles Johnson, night watchman, were at work all night pumping water out of the Colorado, as she had been leaking badly. The Colorado was built at Madison in 1861 for the Anchor Line Company, but was afterward partially rebuilt and sold to the Colorado Transportation Company, whose property she was when burned. She was used as an excursion-boat, and was considered in good condition. Only $6,000 insurance was placed upon her, although she was valued at twice that amount. The City of Alton was the property of P. P. Manion, and was valued at $10,000, on which there was an insurance of only $3,000. She was built in 1859 by Capt. Chamberlain, but was rebuilt in 1872 and was in fair condition.

Serious Blaze at Louisville—A Family Saved by a Dog.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—A fire early this morning destroyed Deen's furniture arcade building, at 808 and 810 Market street. Loss on building, $15,000; on contents, $20,000, two-thirds insured. The millinery stock of Mrs. M. Wagner, at 806, valued at $3,000, and building, were badly damaged; insured. B. S. Beckman's grocery, at 812, and David Sternberg's dry goods, at 800, were also damaged; loss covered by insurance. The origin of the fire in Deen's is unknown. His family was living on the second floor.

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RAILWAY BUTCHERY.

Collision Between a Freight and a Suburban Train Near Toronto, Ont.

Twenty-nine Persons Killed and About Double That Number Horribly Mutilated.

An Engineer Charged with Being Responsible for the Accident—List of the Victims.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Toronto, so long free from any heavy calamity, today opened the new year with one of the worst in its record, by which twenty-nine persons were almost instantly killed and double that number badly or fatally wounded. The accident occurred in the vicinity of High Park, near the Dominion Bolt and Iron Works, from the employés of which establishment the list of killed and wounded was taken. The dummy train which conveys the men to and from their work at the iron-works started with its usual load of between seventy and ninety persons, and had got as far as the place mentioned when it collided with an eastern freight train from Hamilton. The engine of the dummy train was shot back, telescoping the front of two cars, which composed the suburban train, and killing instantly some fourteen of the occupants. Both engines were at once overturned, the dummy falling over the northern bank and the large engine on the southern bank. The tubes on board burst, and scalding water and steam were thrown over the men who had fallen on the track from the telescoped cars. The dummy in falling had crushed the men on the northern side of the passenger car underneath it. Those were the persons who were killed outright.

HORRIBLE SCENES.

The right was horrible in the extreme. Some of the men, with their legs crushed and burning, were unable to extricate themselves, and filled the air with their cries. At last J. J. McIntyre, one of the foremen in the works, came along and set to work extricating the bodies and the wounded. The conductor of the dummy set out for Mimico to stop all traffic and telegraph for a working party, medical assistance, and an auxiliary-car from Toronto. When they arrived the scene had been gathering more hideous features. Many of the wounded had not been removed from the car and were being consumed by the flames. Men were lying in all directions, burnt, bruised, and bleeding. The men around the scene of the disaster had begun to recover themselves, and soon the dead were lying in a car and ready to be sent down to the city. The doctors sent up on the auxiliary were busy among the wounded and dying. The surroundings of the dying made the calamity appear even more frightful than it was. Limbs scattered over the track, pools of blood, and pieces of the bodies of the sufferers, all told terrible tales of disaster and death.

Where the disaster occurred was on the bend of a curve, and none of the persons on either train could see the other till they were too close to do anything to save their charge from a most terrible death. The bodies were soon put in the cars and taken down to the morgue, and those of the wounded and dying were transported to the hospital.

LOCATING THE BLAME.

Before the two trains met the engineer and fireman of the dummy and the engineer of the big engine jumped and saved themselves, but the fireman of the latter stuck to his post and was among the first killed.

All unite in throwing the blame upon the driver of the train from Hamilton. It was his duty to stop at Mimico Station, which is a couple of miles above the scene of the accident, to receive orders. This, it is alleged, he did not do, but dashed on at a good speed. At about a mile and a half from Mimico an employé of the bolt-works named Haley, who saw that a collision was imminent unless the freight train was stopped, sprang to the centre of the track, threw up his hands, and shouted loudly. It was of no avail, however, as he was apparently neither seen nor heard, for the train did not even slacken speed. Various surmises are afloat as to the driver's action, and it is alleged that he with his firemen was either drunk or asleep. A gentleman who passed Mimico shortly after the freight said that he did not see a light burning at the station. If this be the case the driver may not be altogether responsible for the accident. The morning was very stormy, and it is possible that with the storm and weather against him, and there being no light at the station, he dashed past. Be this as it may, however, as soon as the authorities arrived he was placed under arrest.

The Coroner arrived about 10 o'clock and at once proceeded to investigate. A sufficient number of jurymen were selected and the inquest was begun this afternoon. From the terrible manner in which the bodies are burnt and packed up it was almost impossible to get the full list of killed and wounded.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are the killed so far as identified:

William Turriff, Richard Mulligan, Richard White, James White, Charles Spohn, John McDonald, James Caruthers, Joseph Keefer, John Kernighan, E. Robertson, George Hoggert, J. Robinson, P. Heart, John Sopin, John Lynch, John Rowlett, R. Thomas, George Acherty, John Acherty, Thomas Burns, Thomas Paine, George Prescott.

The following is a list of the wounded in the several wards at the General Hospital:

W. Fitzgerald, Richard Carruthers, H. D. Korman, John Corrigan, Mat Walker, Michael Kelly, W. Rogers, Fred Bothroyd, Charles MacDonald, Pat Cavency, James Kelly, Alex. Banks, Hugh Cunningham, Eddie Robinson, Sam Bailey, John Agnett, Pat Norton.

INCIDENTS.

The impetus of the freight-train [illegible] great that the engine actually mounted the truck of the dummy, which kept the rails and remained on a balance.

To add to the horror of the scene, the boiler of the dummy exploded, and steam and boiling water scalded and carried death or terrible injuries to the mangled and bleeding men. Then it broke out and completed the sickening work of destruction. Several poor fellows, suffering untold agonies, with limbs and bodies burned to a crisp, piteously implored those near them to pour water upon their scalded limbs or put an end to their sufferings.

The wounded men bore their sufferings with fortitude and patience, a few groans being the only indication of their intense agony. The scene in the morgue beggars description. There are fifteen bodies laid side by side in rows on opposite sides of the room. Mothers, sisters, fathers, and brothers are to be seen passing from body to body and, with trembling hands, lifting the coverlets to gaze on the faces of the dead. Now and again a cry of anguish tells too plainly the discovery of some dear one carried off in the prime of manhood.

One man, John Rowlett, died shortly after arriving at the hospital. When found among the débris he spoke cheerfully and asked to be allowed to walk. On looking down he cried: "O, God! my legs are off!" And so they were—burned off.

Public interest is thoroughly aroused for the unfortunate widows and children. Already subscription lists have been started and offers of entertainments made to provide funds. Several families of the men killed are in poor circumstances.

Of those killed eleven leave widows and children.

LEHMANN'S LATEST.

In pursuance of and as a part of his scheme to establish a grand summer-resort north of the city on the lake shore—a scheme to which reference in THE TRIBUNE has frequently been made—Mr. E. J. Lehmann has been for some time back, and now is, quietly buying up eligible property in and around Lake View. His latest purchase in this connection, made a few days ago, consists of 145 feet of land on Lake View avenue running back to the lake, which he bought of Mr. John C. Shortall for $20,000.

A BILLIARD MATCH ARRANGED.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Tonight Eugene Carter, of this city, and W. H. Catton, of St. Louis, were matched for a three-night game—1,000 points each night—at three-ball French carroms, for $500 a side, to be played in St. Louis Jan. 29, 30, and 31. Two hundred and fifty dollars forfeit was sent to H. W. Collender, of St. Louis, tonight.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE SHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Adam M. Simpson, whose wreck in the Sawan Passage, north of Borneo, on her way from Hollo to Boston, with a cargo worth over $200,000, is just reported, was one of the finest ships owned in this city. She was launched at [illegible], Me., in 1875 and metaled here in the following year. She was 2,300 tons burden and 221 feet long, and classed A 1 in two registers. She had been trading between this city, Liverpool, and San Francisco, and had to her credit the remarkable run of 133 days from San Francisco to Liverpool. Among her owners were Capt. Sumner, formerly of the American Line, who was her first commander; E. C. Knight, a capitalist of this city; and Joel Cook, of the *Ledger* and resident correspondent of the London *Times*.

A BROKEN RAIL.

A Train Derailed in Iowa—One Person Killed and Several Severely Injured.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The west-bound passenger-train No. 2 on the Illinois Central left at 6 o'clock with a double-header on account of some heavy drifts. At 7:20 it struck a broken rail, which threw the coach and sleeper down an embankment about twenty feet, smashing and demolishing trucks and tearing the entire floor out of the sleeper. The head engine went on eight miles to Manson and telegraphed to this city for help. Trainmaster Dixon, with Surgeons Seymour and W. L. Nicholson, went out at 8:20, taking the passengers on to Manson.

THE ONLY PERSON KILLED.

Mrs. J. H. Smith, of Ohio, Bureau County, Ills, was instantly killed, having her skull badly crushed in, being thrown across the car against a hat-rack. Her little child of 18 months, which she was holding in her arms, escaped without a scratch. Had her arms been free she could doubtless have saved herself. A Chicago traveling man took the child in charge and took it to Cherokee, where Mrs. Smith was going to attend the funeral of her sister. Her remains were brought back to this city for inquest. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts. Mr. Smith was telegraphed for, and will arrive tomorrow.

THE INJURED.

C. L. Turner, of Manchester, Ia., was badly injured, and was left at Manson for medical treatment. He may recover.

The others who were injured were taken on West, as none were seriously hurt.

Oust Feck, of Chicago, received severe face wounds.

Leon Jacobs, of Lake City, Minn., cuts on head and bruise on right leg.

Mrs. Jane Denning, Tonica, Ill., bad wound on head.

A. M. Chamberlain, Montezuma, Ia., bruised arm.

J. R. Finch, of Hinsdale, bruised shoulder.

Quite a number of others received minor bruises and cuts.

No blame whatever is attached to the company. It is not known whether the westernbound passenger broke the rail last night or whether the double-header did it.

FINANCIAL.

Goetz Buys Out Strauss & Mayer and Is Now Sole Proprietor.

J. W. Goetz & Co. yesterday morning replevined the silk goods belonging to the stock of Strauss & Mayer, of the "City of Paris" store, which had been attached by E. S. Jaffray & Co. Monday evening, and the business of the store went on as usual, J. W. Goetz & Co. having issued a card to the effect that they were sole proprietors of the establishment. Mr. Goetz was seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter in regard to his purchase of the stock of Strauss & Mayer.

"All I can say is, that I am the proprietor of everything in this store," he remarked. "Mr. Mayer is sick at home, I understand, and I have not been able to learn from him the amount of indebtedness of the late firm of Strauss & Mayer. Friedberger & Strauss, of Philadelphia, who failed last Monday, are creditors of Strauss & Mayer to the amount of $10,000, more or less. Who the other creditors are I don't know, except that there are no Chicago creditors to speak of. We have bought the stock of goods Strauss & Mayer had in this store absolutely, and have nothing to do with the liabilities of Strauss & Mayer."

"How did you pay for the stock—in cash or in notes?"

"I must decline to answer that question. That is our business and nobody's else. The sale was a bona fide one, and the stock is paid for."

When was the proposition first made to you to buy the stock?"

"I don't remember. There was some talk about it for several weeks, but the arrangement was not completed until Monday."

The Crescent Manufacturing Company —Liabilities from $12,000 to $15,000.

Executions yesterday were issued for $450 and $1,529.33 in favor of William J. Wilson, President of the Wilson Packing Company, of No. 173 Canal street, and against the Crescent Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of spring beds at No. 171 Canal street. The levy was made by Deputy-Sheriff Graves during the afternoon. Mr. Mason, the attorney for the plaintiff, stated to a reporter that the Crescent Company had been running about a year, and that Mr. Wilson's claims were for borrowed money. The company had been doing a losing business lately, and the stockholders had lost all the money that they had originally put in. The liabilities of the company, he thought, would reach about $8,000, and the stock would inventory something like $3,000. Mr. Wilson, the plaintiff, stated that he thought the liabilities of the firm were from $12,000 to $15,000. He was one of the founders of the company, which occupied quarters in the same building with him.

Levied on the Notions.

The stock of notions and dry goods belonging to Samuel Rastall, a small dealer on Lincoln avenue, was levied on by a Deputy-Sheriff yesterday to satisfy a judgment of $900 in favor of W. J. McGarigle. The debt is for borrowed money. The liabilities will not exceed $1,700, while the assets are between $2,000 and $2,500. The other creditors are Felix, Marston & Blair and certain wholesale firms in Cincinnati and New York. If sold out the stock will probably pay about 50 cents on the dollar.

Collapse of a New Orleans Opera Manager—Small Assets and Heavy Liabilities.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—A. J. Defossez, manager of the French opera troupe, has made a cession of his property to his creditors. The assets are valued at about $1,100. Liabilities, including salaries of the troupe, are $72,000.

The Day's Record of Failures and Other Business Entanglements.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—H. E. Duenwog, hardware merchant, made an assignment today to James P. Davis. He has branch stores at Cowden and Tower Hill. This failure was not unexpected. The liabilities are $10,000, and assets unknown. If creditors are lenient it is believed that Mr. Duenwog will be able to resume business very soon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Harwood & Rogers, the grain and commission firm whose financial embarrassment was reported last week, expect to be able to settle with their creditors in a day or two and resume business.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 2.—Charles L. Otto, of the Palace Jewelry Store, of this city, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are not yet known, but are variously estimated from $6,000 to $10,000. The assets will, it is thought, realize about one-half that amount.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 2.—J. B. Harwood & Co., dealers in general merchandise at the Village of Lavaca, in this county, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $12,000; nominal assets, $20,000. They took a mortgage on a cotton crop, and the mortgage caused their failure.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—Landrum & Butler, dry goods, have assigned. Liabilities, $38,000; assets, $54,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—Gillison & Donaldson, retail hardware, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $12,000; assets, $1,000.

FRANK JAMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—Judge Krekel, in the United States Court today, announced his decision of the question of the right of the Federal Government to the custody of Frank James on the charge of the Mussel Shoals robbery in Alabama. The court orders the prisoner to be remanded to his bondsmen in the Blue Cut robbery case, holding that a State tribunal first gaining possession is consequently the rightful custodian of the prisoner.

Skedaddled Like a Thief.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A correspondent of the *Post* states that while out at night during a rain-storm he contracted a severe attack of rheumatism, which "skedaddled like a thief" after two applications of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure and household friend. It seems to be well understood that the Great German Remedy and Pain cannot agree.

A RIVER STEAMER WRECKED.

Four Men Lost During a Terrible Panic Among Those on Board the Boat.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—At 12 o'clock last night the steamer Bunton, with a tow of three coal-boats, passed the city, intending to lay up for the rest of the night at Manchester. The night was dark and the river full of floating ice. Under these circumstances it was thought best to seek a safer harbor at the foot of Brunot Island. When this point was reached the current was growing more rapid. The ice gathered threateningly around the boat, and the crew became alarmed for their safety, and it was again decided to push on down the river. When the boat was swung into the channel the rushing ice and water carried her about at will. To avoid disaster the boat was rapidly steamed down the channel and all trouble was avoided until Davis Island was reached. Here a mistake in the signal light misled the Captain, and the boat collided with the third pier of the dam. After striking the pier the boat swung around and sunk on a bar at the head of the island. She took fire and the crew became panic-stricken, and in attempting to save their lives plunged about in mad confusion. Some deliberately threw themselves into the rushing waters, while others managed to get aboard the John T. Case, which was on hand to render all possible aid. The life-boats were lowered and a number of those who were battling for life were saved. Of the Bunton's crew, twenty in number, all were rescued but four. Two of these—Wilber F. Underwood, a pilot, and Alois Bevington, a deck-hand—are known to have been drowned. Frank Young, a deck-hand, and Gust Allenhauf, second cook, are missing, and it is not known whether they were drowned or perished in the flames. The boat is still burning, and it is impossible to reach the wreck. The Bunton was owned by Joseph Walton & Co. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Capt. Baird, of the Bunton, says the accident was caused by the Government employés at Davis Island neglecting to display the usual number of signals. Joseph Walton will probably bring action against the Government for damages. The bodies of those who perished have not yet been recovered.

A SON'S DREADFUL CRIME.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Yesterday about three miles from Leetonia, Columbiana County, Louis Griffith, a prominent farmer, requested his son Stanley, aged 17 years, to chop wood. The boy objected to working on New-Year's Day, and left the house. Mr. Griffith followed him and met him in the woods near the house, where a quarrel ensued, in which young Griffith drew his revolver and deliberately shot his father through the heart. He then dropped the revolver by the side of his murdered parent, went to the house, and told his mother that his father had committed suicide. The boy's hands were stained by the blood of his victim, and he was suspioned at once, but made his escape. It was found, on examination of the body, that Mr. Griffith could not have shot himself. Search is being made for the youthful murderer, and when found he may be lynched.

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

Cocaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

The superiority of *Burnett's Flavoring Extracts* consists in their perfect purity and strength.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK. OWNER CAN have by describing contents. H 96, Tribune.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK. CAN HAVE BY describing contents. K 13, Tribune office.

LOST—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating the following described receipt, it having been lost or stolen from our office: Armour, Dole & Co., Elevator "A," No. 3,972, Dec. 26, 1,167.38 bush; Rock Island Elevator "A," No. 4,630.32 bush. H. W. ROGERS & BRO., 33 and 35 Metropolitan Block.

LOST—A SMALL JET AND GOLD WATCH, with jet chatelaine, between Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and Northwestern Depot or Avenue House. Reward will be paid for its return to W. B. WILLIAMS, 64 Clark-st.

LOST—SMALL POCKETBOOK CONTAINING two vault-keys. Will reward finder if returns keys to E. DAY, Room 5, 153 Washington-st.

$1,000 REWARD—THE FOREGOING AS a reward will be paid for information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction (and return of all papers) of the perpetrators of the highway robbery of J. Whitney Beals Jr. at the corner of Peckcourt and Wabash-av. Tuesday evening, Nov. 18. Address C. B. Q., Local Freight Office, city. JOHN W. BEALS, Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT C. J. WHITNEY'S you will find pianos, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.,

Will be found the largest stock of pianos and organs in Chicago, comprising every style in grand, square, and upright of the unrivaled Chickering, the peer among instruments, the unsurpassed Kranich and Bach, and the famous McCammon and Whitney pianos.

Also Whitney and Shoninger organs at manufacturers' prices for cash or time.

1,000 pianos for sale or rent on monthly payments. One year's rent allowed if purchased. Catalogues free to any address on application to

C. J. WHITNEY,
eneral Wholesale Agent for Chickering & Sons.

AT NO WAREROOMS IN THE CITY CAN BE found a more elegant stock of upright and square grand pianos. We sell on exceedingly reasonable prices; almost any kind of payments; take old instruments in exchange—in a word, offer every inducement to secure your trade. Those who do not wish to buy now, but intend to at some future time, are cordially invited to visit our establishment and examine our holiday display of fine instruments. It is a pleasure to show them even to those who do not buy. Nothing like it seen in Chicago before.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
156 State-st., near Madison.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 276 West Madison-st.
Can be found a variety of second-hand pianos in perfect order and fully warranted. Get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

A 7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, BUT LITtle used, $130.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION!
$15 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY
Buys a first-class new piano. Get prices at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st.
ADAM SCHAAF.

A 7⅓-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, BUT little used, $140.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Cor. State and Adams.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

STECK PIANOS, HARRINGTON PIANOS, and Packard Organs. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city, for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

ESTABLISHED 1851.—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos, fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable. Payments easy.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT; SUperior tone, new styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

$1.000 FOR $195—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ octave upright piano; auction price at private sale. Call POMEROY, SON & CO., auction rooms, 80 East Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A WATERTOWN PORTABLE steam-engine and boiler, six-horse power, all in perfect order and nearly new. Apply to H. P. KITTELL & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 68.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 14 Larlin-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family, or business; hours 10 to 8. Call or write.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES LAND IN Brown County, Ill., for good restaurant. Room 5, 153 Washington-st. C. R. WATERS.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 45 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
STORE ON MADISON-ST.—Near Fifth-av., 45 feet front; rented for $2,000.
STORE ON CLARK-ST.—Near Madison, 48 feet front; rented for $1,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twentieth-st., with lot 25x158 feet; $18,000. This is a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
WABASH-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st., with lot 68x172 feet.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New house, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Reception hall: $8,500. Also new house on same street for $9,000, and one for $10,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 50-foot lot near Twenty-first-st., 3 rooms deep, brick barn; $24,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 25 feet near Twentieth-st., heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor; brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 25 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.; dining-room on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.:
45x189 feet on Madison-st., near Fifth-av., covered with a factory stone-front store building; a first-class investment.
75x160 feet on Market-st., south of Madison; a fine property for improvement.
2-story and basement brick dwelling on Oak-st., east of Rush.
8 several handsome 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, swell front dwellings on Superior-st., near St. Clair, at very reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., 25 feet, $115.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $80.
Groveland-av., near Thirtieth-st., 70 feet, $85.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50 feet, $90.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 25 feet, $80.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet, $95.
Ellis-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 25 feet, $115.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100 feet, $140.
Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 50 feet, $70.
Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 50 feet, $50.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS NEAR STOCKYards; will net 20 per cent improved; no payment down required. SMITH, builder, 147 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—75 NEW HOUSES, ALL MODern improvements, near Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st., as a 10 per cent investment or for homes; price $4,350 to $5,000; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, 235 Thirty-seventh-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, east front; Orchard-st., near Garfield av.; $4,700; one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent. CHAS. N. HALE, 155 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT HYDE Park, Kenwood, South Park, and Cheltenham, $2,500 to $6,000. Good house east of track at Hyde Park, $7,000. $23,000 large brick, fine lot near lake and depot, will take smaller house in part payment. Will build houses at Cheltenham near new depot at Seventy-third-st. Store-lots, good streets, etc. B. A. ULRICH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, A beautiful 12-room house in the best part of town, overlooking the lake; large maple-trees in nice barn, stone walks; waterpipes being put in the street; lot 100x170 to 20-foot alley; or will sell 50 feet with improvements. Must be sold; make me an offer. ISAAC DRAKE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A BEAUTIful grove lot near Fifty-seventh-st., 50x160, $35 per foot. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE farm in Central Illinois, containing about 1,128 acres, lying in one body, situated one mile west of Gilman, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Iroquois County. The entire farm is under cultivation and well fenced. The homestead is built in Gothic style, with stone foundations and stone cellar, with concrete bottom, about 10 rooms and well arranged. Large barn, cattle sheds, haymow, granary, corn-cribs, and general outbuildings commleten, cisterns and artesian wells, ground round the homestead ornamented with a great variety of deciduous and evergreen trees. There is an orchard of 800 or 1,000 fruit trees. A number of tenement houses with stables, corn-cribs, etc., upon the premises. About 6 miles of Osage orange hedge, about 15 miles of tiled ditches and 10 miles of trees on the avenues, etc. This property is about 75 miles south of Chicago, is especially adapted to stock-raising, and will be sold cheap on fair payments, or exchange for good Chicago property, improved or unimproved. For further information or particulars apply to SAMUEL GEHR, No. 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—66 MILES WEST OF CHICAGO—A dairy farm of 200 acres, with clear stream of water running through it; dairy-barn 44x70 feet, 20 feet high; horse-barn 32x44 feet; box-stalls for fifteen horses and colts; 160 acres under plow and in tame meadow; all in complete order. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS SUITABLE FOR subdividing, at good station on Illinois Central; water-pipe and good improvements, new dwellings, 3, 6, or 12-acre tracts; time. B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS IN MICHIGAN —3,200 acres on Lake Superior; hardwood principally, and 1,100 acres near Detour, cedar and pine. For particulars apply to JOHN MATTHEW, 200 and 202 East Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES FOR CUSTOMERS—$5,000 house north of Thirty-fifth-st., east of State-st.; $10,000 east of State-st., north of Thirty-first-st.; $50,000 on good street on South Side. also houses at Hyde Park. B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS BLOCK FOR CUStomer; well rented; $75,000 to $125,000; central. B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD FRAME OR BRICK store or dwelling on West Madison-st. for $6,000; all cash. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS OR AGENTS of parties who need money and wish to make a sale of two or three lots on any corner in the city; central or distant; just so it is a bargain. Send full description, price, and terms to RICHARD C. MOORE, 136 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A MODERate-priced brick or frame residence on the South Side. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE WITCH OF WALL STREET Ladies and gents consult her and learn your destinies. Bankrupt Store, 184 and 186 State-st.

PERSONAL—WILL BE OUT OF TOWN TOday. HORTENSE.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $5, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FINE PLAIN BEAver overcoat, custom-made, and worth $40, at the Misfit Parlors (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE BLACK cloth suits in frock, sack, or Chesterfield. These suits are fully worth $40. Decided bargains if we can fit you. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre,.

PERSONAL—THE SENSATION OF THE season—the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—A $25 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT for $12.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—A $30 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT for $16, at the Misfit Parlors, Montauk Block, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A PRINCE ALBERT suit in foreign worsteds, satin lined, made for from $50 to $55, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$5 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $2.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL — MISFIT PARLORS — MISFIT Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—THE ONLY PLACE THAT YOU receive courteous treatment—Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A FINE BEAVER, satin-lined overcoat, custom made, and would be cheap at $35. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A WORSTED OVERcoat, full silk roll, custom made, and wor

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 *Tribune* Building. J. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposite Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1322 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Edwin Thorne in "The Black Flag."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. "The Romany Rye."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison Square Theatre Co. in "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Devil's Auction."

Grenier's New Lyceum.
Madison and Desplaines streets. Variety entertainment.

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Fay Templeton's Opera Co. in "La Belle Coquette."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Zoological Garden.
Throop and Madison streets. Menagerie and Circus. Afternoon and evening.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Concert by the Yale College Glee Club.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Funeral Notice.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral service of Brother E. N. Tucker at his late residence, 3129 Indiana-av., Jan. 3, at 1 p. m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1884.

THE TRIBUNE ANNUAL REVIEW.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday containing the annual review of the trade and commerce of Chicago the edition was exhausted. An extra edition has, however, since been printed, and an ample supply in wrappers ready for mailing can be obtained at the counting-room today.

No better or more characteristic exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the city's trade can be sent to friends at a distance than is furnished in this annual review.

THE State Fair will begin in Chicago Sept. 9.

HENRY VILLARD's friends declare that he is sick and a poor man.

AT Columbus, O., the Senatorial contest has opened in earnest.

GEN. GRANT has forfeited his Mexican submarine cable concession.

THE bank clearings yesterday were very large, as usual after a holiday.

A SLIGHTLY milder degree of cold weather is promised us, with clear skies.

THE patent list, printed weekly in THE TRIBUNE, appears this morning.

GOV. KNOTT delivered his message to the Kentucky Legislature yesterday.

A DISPATCH from Hanover, Germany, says Col. Rathbone, the wife-murderer, is likely to die.

GOV. BUTLER yesterday swore in the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. Old Ben goes out of office today.

JUDGE GARY decides that the ordinary jail-birds cannot be utilized as laborers in the county prison. Such must go to the city workhouse.

THE Fitz John Porter boom has begun at Washington. Gen. Rosecrans, who himself has a large "grievance," is the latest convert to the new faith.

ON the Board of Trade the downward tendency of prices was seemingly checked, wheat alone showing any shrinkage. Corn and provisions advanced.

GEN. STREIGHT, of Indiana, who tunneled his way out of Libby prison with a butcher-knife during war times, says nobody can stop McDonald's boom among the Bourbons in Indiana.

THROUGH the sinking of coal-boats and tugs in the Ohio River nine miles below Pittsburg yesterday morning four lives were lost. Ice and a strong current rendered the boats unmanageable.

GOV. HAMILTON has sent to the Legislature of Maryland his annual message. He vigorously denounces the practice of bribery at elections, which he declares has attained the proportions of a State disgrace.

A SERIOUS railway accident happened on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central near Fort Dodge yesterday morning. Three passenger-cars went down a fifteen-foot embankment. Mrs. J. H. Smith, of Bureau County, Illinois, was instantly killed, her infant escaping all injury. Seven passengers were wounded, some of them very seriously. They are still at Manson, Ia. No one from Chicago was hurt.

THE Hon. Frank Hatton, Assistant Postmaster-General, passed through Chicago yesterday. He expresses an opinion that the present Congress will accept the suggestion of the President and reduce local letter postage to one cent.

JUDGE KREKEL, in the United States Court at Kansas City, decides that Frank James rightfully belongs to Missouri. It seems that no other State can wrest him from her while she wishes to protect him by mock forms of criminal procedure.

LORD RECTOR LOWELL has resigned his lordship, finding some difficulty in holding such a title and at the same time serving as an Embassador of the United States. The officials of St. Andrew's University are said to greatly regret the resignation.

THE jury in the Emma Bond trial at Hillsboro, Ill., were out for many hours, and seem to have had unexpected difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. The verdict was "Not guilty," and was fully as surprising as any other feature of this remarkable case.

MRS. ANNA SCHOCK, of La Grange, Ill., accused of inhumanity as matron of a "workingwomen's industrial home," was yesterday, at the close of a preliminary examination which had lasted several days, held for trial before the Criminal Court, bail being fixed at $500.

JUDGE BLODGETT, in the United States District Court, yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial made in behalf of Flemming and Loring. The Judge gave the defendants ten days in which to file a bill of exceptions for a writ of error, and deferred sentence till a week from next Monday.

THE territorial war has begun, the Union Pacific having yesterday made application in the United States Court at Omaha for an injunction to restrain the Burlington from crossing the track of the Union Pacific at Grand Island until right of way should have been obtained and damages paid. This legal obstruction, it is hoped by the Union Pacific, will keep the Burlington out of the Republican and Loup Valleys of Nebraska—territory which has heretofore been entirely at the mercy of the Union Pacific.

THE vengeance of the Nihilists, visited so signally on Col. Sudeikin and his assistant, has completely terrorized St. Petersburg once more. Sudeikin was making too free use of one Jablonski, an informer, on whose recitals twenty-seven Nihilists had been given into the hands of the law. If anything may be astonishing after the admission that such a state of society exists this side of Asia, it is the fact that we are in instantaneous communication with the city where such things occur. Material progress and moral barbarism flourish together.

IT will be remembered that when the Crouch family was massacred near Jackson, Mich., Mrs. Holcomb, a surviving daughter of the millionaire, was taken violently ill. For this reason the inquest was delayed and often adjourned. At last her testimony was taken at her home. The coincidence of her sudden illness and the awful tragedy set people talking, and it was generally believed she could, if she would, tell enough about the murder of her father and her sister to bring the real criminals to the scaffold. Mrs. Holcomb was found dead in her bedchamber yesterday morning, having killed herself with poison.

CHEAP WHISKY AND THE SOUTH.

The high-tariff Whigite who conducts the Nashville *American* ostensibly as a Democratic paper is growing more and more outspoken every day in his antagonism to the tariff reduction proposed by the ruling faction of the Democratic party in Congress. In a late issue of his journal he opposes practically the whole scheme of tariff reform by reviving the demand for the total abolishment of the internal-revenue system. This is undoubtedly the policy which the high-tariff Democrats, led by Randall, will put forward as an obstacle in the way of the revenue-reformers, and they will probably receive the assistance of a number of high-tariff Republicans led by Pig-Iron Kelley. The opposition on this ground will be the more formidable because the repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes has a strong hold upon the Southern members, who are under a constant pressure from their constituents to make whisky free and tobacco cheap. There is no mistaking the meaning of the Nashville *American*. It says outright:

> The free-trade element of the Democratic party, led by Mr. Watterson, would have the country believe that they are extremely solicitous for the reduction of taxes, hoping to institute an aggressive movement in the direction of free trade by finally taking off one hundred and fifty millions of incidental protection to home industries and American labor. Is it reduction of taxes or free trade that the Watterson crowd are driving at? If they simply desire the former, and are willing that the American laborer shall have the benefit of incidental protection, as they profess, the harmony of the Democratic party, the reduction of taxes, and the prosperity of the country can be assured. Take off the direct tax now levied on whisky and tobacco, let the States have the benefit of it, and the disturbing element will be removed. There will be no longer a surplus revenue.

If the Democratic majority in Congress were to follow this advice, there would be an end of tariff reform for half a century to come. The remission of the whisky and tobacco taxes would substantially wipe out the entire surplus revenue, and "the necessities of the Government economically administered" (to quote from the Ohio Democratic platform) would be sufficient excuse for maintaining the present tariff tolls, and would even exact an increase instead of a reduction. Tea and coffee would again have to be taxed to make up enough revenue. The plan simply means cheap whisky and dear goods. No other interpretation can be put upon it.

The *American* would have the mass of people pay double prices for their iron, steel, implements, clothing, boots and shoes, glass, crockery, furniture, notions, and pretty much everything actually required in the domestic economy in order to encourage drunkenness by cheapening whisky on the one hand and enrich the Pennsylvania and New England monopolists on the other hand by maintaining their high bounties and their opportunities for plunder. The people of the South would derive no benefit from this system of "tax reform," except in proportion to the amount of whisky they guzzle, for it is the consumers who pay the tax; but the manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania would be coddled and pampered at the expense of the Southern people to the extent that the latter use manufactured goods. Will the gain on free whisky, which will accrue to the drinking classes, compensate for the loss to the masses which will amount to from 40 to 80 per cent on the necessaries of life? Or is the spirit of sectionalism disappearing and the love of the Yankee growing so rapidly in Dixie that the Southern people now insist upon paying a heavy tribute to the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New England? Both these questions certainly suggest negative answers. But why is it, then, that the Watterson-Carlisle faction encounters more dangerous, because more specious, opposition from the Nashville *American*, Mobile *Register*, Atlanta *Constitution*, and other Southern ex-Whig organs than from the New York *Sun* and Philadelphia *Times*?

NEW PENSION PLUNDERERS.

The Mexican pension lobby is at its old work again, and with more greediness and audacity than at any time during the ten years in which it has been trying to get at the National Treasury, and the "South," which is "in the saddle" after booty, it is claimed, will join hands with them in an effort to expedite outlets for the squandering of the surplus revenue and preventing the reduction of taxes. Its members have put in five bills already in their behalf, one of them by Hewitt, of Alabama, the Chairman of the Pensions Committee. They have gone at the job with an industry and persistence which will accomplish it, unless they are estopped by a vigorous and indignant protest from the taxpayers of the country, warning them to keep their hands out of the people's pockets.

This scheme of plunder means the taxation of the people to the amount of $100,000,000 for the benefit of those who soldiered in the picnic called "the Mexican war." It means not only a future monthly payment to them, but the collection of thirty-seven years alleged arrearages! Every dollar to be taken will absorb the wages of an average day's work of the laboring classes of this country. The plundering of the Treasury to the amount of $100,000,000 means the plunder of 100,000,000 days' labor of the workmen of the United States. It means a donation of 100 millions that has no basis in law or equity. It means the robbery of the pocketbooks of the whole people at a time when they can least afford it.

And for what has this claim-agent scheme been concocted? What extenuation does this gang of claim agents offer for their impudent demand? The addition of territory mostly and sentimentally and pompously designated "imperial domain" to the area of the United States, acquired by a war which in point of dignity or danger hardly surpassed a picnic, and which consisted of a brief series of encounters with a rabble of miserable, cowardly, half-armed greasers. For this martial junketing every volunteer was paid up in full when he was discharged, and in addition he received a land-warrant of 160 acres which might be located on the best Government land in any State west of Ohio.

The territory which was acquired from Mexico at the cost of the taxpayers is only personally valuable to those who settle on it, and of but little value to most of them. It is just as open to the ex-volunteers as it is to other people who were taxed for the expense of getting it, and if it possesses the value which claim-agents say, why do ex-volunteers not go there and make their fortunes on its sterile, rainless, waterless, cactus-producing plains? Nearly all the land good for farming or grazing was covered by Mexican grants held by individuals, and never became public domain. By that war the taxpayers of the United States acquired, after paying about 200 millions for the cost of the war and $15,000 in cash to Mexico, 334 millions of acres of land, mostly waterless, sterile desert, subject to the vast private grants made by the Mexican Government to individuals, which consumed about 75,000,000 acres of the best part of the new territory. This in addition to 65,000,000 acres of nearly worthless territory bought from Texas, costing $16,000,000, was the result of the war, and for this the claim agents now coolly propose to take another $100,000,000 out of the pockets of the taxpayers to divide among themselves and the Mexican plenickers and their widows.

What has been done for these survivors? At the close of the war each one of them who had served fourteen days or had been in a single battle was given a land-warrant for 160 acres of land, the total amount covering 61,028,430 acres, an area larger than Illinois and Ohio combined, which he was at liberty to locate in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or any Southwestern State. These volunteers had the pick of the best and richest lands in the United States, and those who located their warrants are now living upon farms worth from $5,000 to $10,000 as the compensation for their fourteen or more days' fun in Mexico. Those who were tempted to sell their warrants to speculators—and there was a time when they were worth at the rate of $2 an acre—and have frittered away the proceeds have no one to blame but themselves.

It is high time that the taxpayers made themselves heard on this proposed raid on them in such a manner that there can be no mistake as to their meaning. It is their duty to put a final stop to these claim agents' grabs, and they can do it most effectually by quietly observing what member of Congress plays the demagog at their expense. Let them watch the record, spot every man who votes in the interest of these claim agents, and then see to it that he never goes to Congress again. There is not another nation on earth which would submit to these unjust raids and robberies. It is no time to begin adding to the people's burdens when tens of thousands of laborers are out of work and in destitution, and thousands more are likely to join the ranks of enforced idleness every week for a long time to come.

TAKE AWAY THE CARCASS.

The predatory designs of the claim agents and the other public-money grabbers who have gathered at Washington for a descent on the Treasury are a striking confirmation of the Biblical warning that "wheresoever the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered together." As long as the Treasury is glutted with the money of the taxpayers the vultures will gather around to devour it.

When we get far enough away from the last half-dozen years to take a clear view of the balance of their good and evil it will be plainly seen that some of the worst of their bad features were the direct result of the policy of taking by taxation from the productive industry of the country so much more money than was needed for the support of the Government. But for this the bonded period of the whisky tax would not have been extended, and the whisky ring would have been scattered for good, instead of hanging, as it still does, about the Treasury, a vulture of ill omen for the next political canvass. But for the unnecessary surplus, the reduction of the debt would have been much more moderate in volume, and had this been so the amount of money poured into Wall street to irrigate the fires of speculation with oil would have been much less. Nothing has done more to keep the wheel of fortune in Wall street going at its helter-skelter pace of the last few years than the ceaseless stream of gold wrung from the taxpayer and poured into the money market by the rapid and premature payment of the 3 per cent public debt.

Hard times are everywhere, and harder times still are apparently writ on the books of several coming years. North, East, West, and South the same story comes over the wires of men out of work, manufactories closed, the market glutted with unsalable goods, trade done without profit, and merchants selling out to the insurance companies in despair of an honest way of marketing their goods. There is enough truth in the accounts of short corn and wheat crops to make it necessary for the farmers to cut their corners close. Not the times these for the Government to take more than it needs out of the pockets of the hard-pressed taxpayers; these are the times for the lightest possible exactions, and for the remission of every cent of tax not needed for the parsimonious administration of the Government and the fulfillment of our minimum duty to our creditors.

The "carcass" that draws the vultures to Washington—the claim agents, the pension agents, the whisky ring, the Mississippi River levee ring, and all the others—is the surplus revenue. The great duty before this Congress is to put an end to this surplus by cutting down taxes to the extent at the very least of $100,000,000.

Taxes draw blood and hurt. In the exhilaration of a prosperity that seemed to have no bounds we felt so rich and strong as to believe that taxation was a thing of so small concern per head that it was not worth thinking about. But times have changed; the big boom of 1879-'80-'81-'82 is over and gone. Almost all the taxes are paid by the men who have to toil in the fields and workshops ten hours a day and six days a week to support themselves and their families. The great millionaires pay less in proportion to their means to the support of the Federal Government than the day-laborers by a great deal. One hundred millions of dollars left in the hands of the productive labor of the United States instead of being wrenched away by the Treasury Department to pay off 3-per-cent bondholders whose money is not due, and who don't want it, would make a mighty difference in the welfare of the masses, especially farmers and mechanics.

One hundred millions of dollars is 100,000,000 days' work. This left to the 10,000,000 workers instead or being clutched by the tax-gatherer is an addition of two weeks to each laborer's year. The heavy taxation for the bondholders now shortens every year two weeks if Sundays and holidays are counted in. For a fortnight of every year the men who do the work of the United States and create its wealth are kept in a condition of involuntary servitude. They are for that time slaves. If the Republicans in the Senate and the Democrats in the House will unite in reducing taxation by $100,000,000, they will earn the gratitude of 10,000,000 toilers, each of whom will thereby get two weeks' wages more than now out of every year for himself.

The surplus of $100,000,000 a year is got out of taxes, and these taxes are so much subtracted from the earnings in each citizen's hands that could be spent by him for more food and fuel, or more clothing, or more furniture, or better rooms, or more books, or more culture. But this money, instead of being left in this way to trickle in a thousand fertilizing streams through the industry of the people, is conscripted by the Government and piled up in the Treasury at Washington with a doubly bad result: it attracts the vultures to Washington, and it makes money plenty in Wall street for the benefit of other vultures like Gould, and Seney, and Huntington, who want to sell watered stocks and bonds at a high price to the lambs.

The surplus must go!

MCCOID'S ELECTORAL PROPOSITION.

The Electoral bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. McCoid, of Iowa, has certainly much to commend it to the serious consideration of Congress. It is a question whether it goes far enough and whether the whole scheme of the Presidential election, term, and succession should not be remodeled in the shape of a constitutional amendment. If Mr. McCoid's bill shall fail of adoption it may still be the means of leading to a discussion covering the entire domain of Presidential elections, which, if conducted earnestly and intelligently, will almost surely develop an improved system.

The McCoid bill provides that "the Electors appointed by each State for the election of President and Vice-President shall hold trusts as such Electors and constitute a College of Electors for their respective States for the Presidential term of four years, with power to fill vacancies." This states the aim of the measure, which otherwise provides that the Secretary of State shall act as President when both the offices of President and Vice-President shall be vacant, that he shall issue a call for a new election within thirty days after the vacancy shall occur, when the Electors shall meet in their several States and vote for President as in the original election, and that the vote shall be counted by Congress in the manner now provided. The bill is proposed under the authority of the Constitution, which stipulates that "Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

The most obvious merits of the plan proposed by Mr. McCoid are that it will avoid all necessity for special Presidential elections and will place the succession within the control of the direct agents of the people. It will lend greater dignity and responsibility to the office of Presidential Elector, and offer as strong a guarantee as it is possible to have that the majority of the people who put forth their strength once in a term of years to establish their representative in the office of Chief Executive shall not be deprived by accident of the result of their efforts. But objections suggest themselves to the plan as it is now presented. It is not entirely safe to designate the Secretary of State alone or any other one Cabinet officer as the *ad interim* President; the succession should run down through the line of Cabinet members, as proposed in a bill introduced in the last Congress. Nor should the authority to issue the necessary proclamation for the meeting of Electors be limited to the Secretary of State, for an intriguing person holding that position might attempt to prevent an election if the power of calling it were left exclusively in his hands.

But the most serious obstacle which might arise in the practical working of Mr. McCoid's plan would be due to the meeting of the different Electoral Colleges in their several States. If such meeting should take place without previous consultation and agreement among the Electors representing the contending parties it is scarcely possible that any person would receive a majority of all the Electoral votes, for Democratic Electors would be divided in their preferences, as would be the Republican Electors and those representing any other party which might have carried one or more States. It would be necessary, therefore, that party conventions should be held in advance of the meeting of the Electoral Colleges in order to nominate candidates upon whom the Electors of the different parties should unite. But this course would not assure harmony of action. The Electors after a lapse of two or three years perhaps would not recognize the same moral obligation to a new party convention which they entertained in making the original choice. It is not at all unlikely that some of them would stray away from the party fold in the interim, and it is possible that corrupt influences could be brought to bear upon others to induce them to desert their party. Individual obstinacy alone might prompt enough Electors to hold out against the choice of a new party convention to bring about a fatal disruption of the majority. The agreement of the necessary majority would certainly be very precarious, and the failure of any person to receive a majority of all the Electoral votes would throw the election into the House of Representatives, which there is always reason to deplore.

The proposed plan would be much more acceptable and practical if it could provide for the meeting of all the Electoral Colleges in a joint convention at some fixed point; but such a provision requires an amendment to the Constitution, which stipulates that "the Electors shall meet in their respective States." But if there is to be a revision of the system for the election of President which shall take the shape of a constitutional amendment, then it should be broader and more comprehensive than Mr. McCoid's plan. Experience has taught that several changes could be made with advantage. The Executive term should be extended to at least six years and the Congressional term to three years. It should also be provided that the Congressional and Presidential terms correspond in date, and that the Electoral vote for a new President be counted by the Congress chosen at the same time the Electors were appointed, thus guaranteeing so far as possible fairness in the count. The manner of counting the Electoral vote should be fixed more specifically, and the uncertainties of the present system thereby removed. It would also be well in such a constitutional amendment to make the President ineligible for reëlection. None of these changes can be achieved by a law of Congress. Mr. McCoid's proposition is undoubtedly an improvement upon the present order of things, but it does not cover the whole ground of Electoral reform.

RAW VIEWS ON RAW MATERIAL.

Judge Pig-Iron Kelley, the representative of the Cambria Iron-Works in Congress, has been giving his views on raw material to a Chicago paper. On the principle that he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat, it would be impossible to find any one better qualified than Judge Kelley to talk about raw material.

The Judge starts off by the remark that he is the "champion" of raw material. This is decidedly rough on raw material. The Judge has been the champion of the iron and glass and wool and cotton industries of Pennsylvania, 16, these many years, and if there is in the United States a more perfect example than they afford of industries that have been ridden to death by "champions" we do not know where to look for them. The Judge was also the "champion" of the "irredeemable and blood-stained greenback."

But when we look into the Judge's "championship" a little more closely to see what the raw material is for which he feels so knightly an interest an important discovery awaits us. The raw material of vulgar minds is not the raw material that Judge Kelley would fight for. He tells us what in his category is not raw material, and what, consequently, he will not be the "champion" of. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are not "raw material," nor is pig-iron. He says, further on: "Within my category of raw material I cannot place wool, salt, sugar, lumber, coal, or iron-ore"!

It will at once strike the ordinary mind that when Judge Kelley announced himself as the champion of "raw material" he was simply taking a roundabout and semi-humorous way of stating that he was in want of a sinecure. A raw material in his mind is something that ought to be free from taxation for the benefit of Pennsylvania, and such a thing doesn't exist. Kelley's raw material is like the snake in Ireland—"there isn't any."

A RESERVOIR one mile from Houghton, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, burst its banks New-Year's morning at 6 o'clock. A deep river of water rushed down a narrow valley in which stood two residences. One of these houses contained nine persons, three of whom—a lady and her two children—were aroused in time to reach a place of safety. The remaining six were drowned, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Two of the victims, named Raymond, were prominent in the mining and banking business of the copper region. At the other house the inhabitants were saved from death by being in an upper story. Both houses stood in place, but the lower portions of each were filled with rocks and logs, and, the weather being intensely cold, the débris and the furniture are now frozen into one solid mass. A similar accident in New England many years ago was the talk of the time, the loss of life having been very great.

AS STATED by THE TRIBUNE exclusively at the time, Judge McCrary, of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, a short time ago accepted the offer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and agreed to become its general counsel, should such a proposal come from the Directors of the great Kansas corporation. Yesterday afternoon the Directors, at their meeting in Boston, ratified the proposal, and Judge McCrary at once mailed his resignation to President Arthur. The learned jurist, in giving his reason for abandoning a life position of great honor and dignity, simply states that he wishes to better his future. He thinks "he has held his own pretty well," and is not likely to do any worse in the future. More money would have kept him on the bench, as he had a liking for it, the only drawback being an enforced absence from home during portions of the year.

A RAILWAY collision (possibly brought about through the drunkenness of both the engineer and fireman of a freight-train) occurred a few miles from Toronto, Ont., yesterday morning. A train carrying between ninety and one hundred workmen started from Toronto for a suburban foundry, and was met at full speed by freight-train which was "running wild." The catastrophe following involved the immediate death of twenty-nine and the mutilation of nearly fifty of the workmen. The scenes attending the rescue of the injured men is represented as having been unusually horrible.

A Farmer Who Kicks.

Chicago *Journal:* The following letter, written by a Republican free-trade farmer, is a specimen of several others that have been received at the *Journal* office at various times on the same subject. We copy it entire, as it presents the question in a strong light from the writer's point of observation, and add a few remarks in reply:

> THAWVILLE, Ill., Dec. ——[Editor of the Chicago *Journal*.]—If the Republican party is determined to push the tariff question to the front and make it the issue in the next campaign, they must present arguments that will convince the farmers of the Northwest that their interests will be promoted better with a tariff than they would be without, or hazard their vote.
>
> If the tariff question is mooted by the Republicans, they will be compelled to take the laboring oar and the affirmative side, and present arguments more convincing than the old ones, or the agitation will jostle more out of the party than we can afford to lose. Admit that there was a time when the tariff was a benefit to the country as a whole, yet now it is looked upon by many as a net which catches little fish for big ones to eat.
>
> If the tariff is made the widest plank in the Republican platform there will be many who will clamor for an answer to such questions as these:
>
> What do the farmers in the Northwest buy for less, or sell for more, on account of the tariff?
>
> Does not the tariff tax the farmer to enrich the manufacturer?
>
> How do I get an equivalent for the enhanced price caused by tariff?
>
> If it protects one class of industry, does it not do it at the expense of another?
>
> A cent in return for a dollar doesn't pay when fleshed by tariff from farmers. Flings and slurs thrown at free-traders don't count as logic in the farmer almanac, and are weapons used by those who lack argument.
>
> Free-traders are made by studying political economy, and parents must seek for schools where it is not taught to prevent their children from being "contaminated by free-trade sentiments." Anti-tariff men are made by carefully weighing the arguments pro and con. The more the question is discussed during the coming campaign the more voters will be crowded off from the tariff plank to the detriment of the party.
>
> I am opposed to the Republican party being split on the tariff question, because I do not want the reins of government thrown into the hands of the other party, which is controlled by men living in a section of the country where the right of franchise is only respected if the voter chooses to vote the Democratic ticket.
>
> An untrammeled vote is the vote of a freeman; a shackled vote is the vote of a slave.
>
> J. G. WALKER.

The *Journal* sweats and toils through a whole column in a vain endeavor to persuade this hard-headed Granger that he is benefited by being forced to pay double price for his store goods, wares, and implements in order that Pennsylvania and New England manufacturers may amass speedy fortunes, but the old fellow can't see it. Says the *Journal:*

> Our correspondent is well aware that, with the enormous National debt to be paid and the large sums annually disbursed in pensions to soldiers and their widows and orphans, no approximation to free trade is at present possible because of the Government's revenue necessities, and the real dispute today is in regard to the adjustment of the duties imposed upon imported goods and commodities.
>
> On the contrary, the "correspondent" well knows that the debt is no longer "enormous," but is comparatively small, and that the part of it which the Government has the option to pay for years only bears *three* per cent interest, and that the public creditors don't want their money, and that every dollar levied to pay off 3 per cent bonds is a damage to the taxpayers. The "correspondent" also is well aware that there was wrung out of the taxpayers during the year just ended the enormous sum of 110 millions of taxes more than was needed for the support of the Government, the pensions to soldiers and widows, and the interest on the National debt; and that all that was saved by squeezing this vast surplus out of the people was *three* per cent, or less than half what the money would have earned if left in their hands. This farmer furthermore clearly comprehends that if tariff-taxation were cut down 100 millions, which the Government can spare and has no need for, it would result in cheapening the goods which the farmers and the public at large buy at least 500 millions of dollars' worth, thus saving *five* dollars to the farmers for each dollar of duties taken off, and he sees that this is the best—and in fact only—way to protect the farmers' industry, which is the backbone of the Nation's prosperity. The *Journal* remarks:

> The questions asked by our esteemed correspondent involve nearly all the points at issue in the tariff discussion, and to make specific answers to all of them would make it necessary to go over the whole ground, which is impossible in one newspaper article.

Yes, that's so. The questions asked by this Granger will fully occupy the whole editorial intellect of our neighbor during the remainder of the winter and then not convince any intelligent farmer that his interests are promoted or protected by having to pay a price and a half to two prices for nearly all that he gets in exchange for his crops and cattle. This sort of protection he feels is not reciprocal.

WHILE THE TRIBUNE has its hand in, we would like for it to point us to an instance where the conquerors in a civil war have pensioned their soldiers at the expense of the conquered. It is an anomaly for which there is no precedent in history. We have no fault to find with those who deny the obligation of the United States Government to reimburse our people for their loss, but we do protest against such a line of argument as THE TRIBUNE sees fit to use, as being unjust, ungenerous, and unmanly.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

We would like the *Advertiser* to point us to an instance where the conquerors in a civil war have ever done anything else. And if pensions are paid, to whom should they be paid—the loyal citizens who have fought to preserve the National Government or the disloyal ones who fought to destroy it? As to its protest we have only to observe that the *Advertiser* treats the whole question in controversy from the standpoint of the black man as a chattel or beast of burden, while THE TRIBUNE treats it from the standpoint that he is a man and brother, the a black one, and therefore entitled to all the natural rights of man. As between these two views, it would not seem to be difficult to decide which is the "just, generous, and manly" one.

THE important matter of irrigation is receiving much attention in Colorado. Until recent years little was done in this regard beyond the digging of ditches or flumes a few rods in length. In the last few years, according to the Denver *Tribune*, companies with large capital have been organized, with the object of bringing under cultivation the thousands of acres of land, otherwise arid, but which with proper irrigation prove as arable and fertile as the most favored farming sections in the rich West. This new industry of irrigation not only provides labor for hundreds of men and teams, but adds to the wealth of Colorado by increasing the acreage of arable lands and swelling the aggregate volume of natural products, notably cereals, fruit, and vegetables. Two blades of grass are made to grow where one grew before, and Colorado, from being dependent for home consumption upon natural products imported from other States, is fast becoming a source of supply for Eastern markets.

THE three Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means from the Northern States are Morrison of Illinois, Hurd of Ohio, and Hewitt of New York.

On a protectionist platform Garfield in 1880 carried Illinois against Hancock on a platform for revenue only by 40,716, Ohio by 34,227, and New York by 21,033, making an aggregate majority in these States of 95,976. This was a change against the Democrats of 101,571 in these three States alone as compared with the vote they cast in 1876, when Mr. Tilden was the candidate.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is not a little singular that the *Sun* forgets or conceals the fact that Tilden in 1876 ran on a far more outspoken and specific free-trade platform than that on which Hancock refused to stand four years later, and that Tilden standing up straight on that free-trade tariff platform carried New York by 32,000 majority, and only lost Ohio by 7,000 and Illinois by 18,000. Hancock broke up and shied on his platform, and of course was distanced.

HUNTINGTON, Crocker, Mills & Co. boasted four years ago that they were instrumental in retiring Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, to private life because of his efforts to prevent their plunder of the United States. The publication of the Huntington letters now, it is said, is exercising a strong influence in favor of Thurman's election to succeed Pendleton. If there is honor, virtue, or manhood among the Bourbon legislators at Columbus Mr. Thurman will be preferred to Standard-Oil Payne at least.

THE 24th ult. the Chicago *Herald* published a dispatch from Washington, which was subsequently copied into this paper and is going the rounds of the press, which stated that Prof. Matthew Arnold "absented himself from Mrs. Leiter's reception in his honor in order to fill a lecture engagement, altho he and his family were her guests at the time." It seems that injustice has been done to Mr. Arnold, and that he was not guilty of any breach of etiqhet or hospitality, and that the charge is unfounded, and there was no disappointment at his absence on the part of his hostess, as he was simply filling a prior and well-understood enragement.

IN the leading article on our annual review in Tuesday morning's issue it was stated that a similar comprehensive article had appeared in THE TRIBUNE for the last sixteen years. A more accurate statement would have been that they had been prepared for that length of time by their present editor. It is not forgotten by older readers that a very full review of the business of the city has appeared in the columns of THE TRIBUNE the 1st of January for more than thirty years.

MR. WHITELAW REID in the United States Senate would not feel nearly as much at home as in the "tall tower." It would be poor policy to spoil a good editor to make a legislator whose every move would be watched by a very suspicious public. Political ambition played mischief before this in the editorial sanctum of the New York *Tribune*. Once is enough.

SAYS the N. Y. *Commercial-Bulletin:*

> The Northwest is entitled to a hearing on tariff revision, and as we know of but few journals that more accurately voice the advanced public opinion of that section on this subject than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the suggestive article from that source in another column deserves attention.

[Then follows the editorial entitled "Horizontal Tariff Reduction."]

THE half-dozen saloonkeepers arrested for violating the midnight ordinance are to be arraigned before Foote tomorrow. Mr. Foote will take care of them. Perhaps the Alderman for the Second Ward will be around. If he is not other men of "infloocence" will.

SOME eminent personages manage to have their lives prolonged by feigning death in order to have their obituaries published. Mr. P. T. Barnum, with characteristic originality, has published his will, and now hopes to become a centenarian.

THE dainty card-baskets attached to door-knobs on New-Year's Day did more for the cause of temperance, it is affirmed, than all the injunctions of the total abstinence orators against the wine and cold tea on the ladies' tables.

PERSONALS.

Secretary Folger's physicians say that his recent sickness has induced palpitation of the heart, and any prolonged mental strain is likely to bring on another attack.

The Hon. Knute Nelson, member of the Forty-eighth Congress from Minnesota, is the first Scandinavian ever elected to that body. He represents a race of men who are fast gaining prominence in the politics of the Northwest.

The English Primate and his daughter have just had legacies of $10,000 apiece from a wealthy relationless clergyman, and two other members of the Archbishop's family benefit under the same will as god-children of the deceased.

The first two drafts of Longfellow's "Excelsior" are now in the possession of Harvard College. The first of the two is inscribed upon the back of a note from Sumner to Longfellow, and is dated "Sept. 28, 1841, 3:30 o'clock, morning. Now in bed." The drafts show many variations and erasures.

Count Vassili, who has resumed his letters to the *Nouvelle Revue*, describes Count Moltke as old, dry, and taciturn, and rather "green" at the age of four score. He is a recluse, living inclosed in his egotism, and impatient of being in any way disturbed in his tranquillity; a cold, impassive man, incapable of doing good to any one, having never in the course of his long life either obliged any one or been under an obligation to anybody.

Though there has been but one poet ennobled in England, there have been a number of tradespeople. John Coventry, from whom the present Earl of Coventry is descended, was a mercer of London, and Lord Mayor in 1425; Stephen Brown, a grocer, gave Viscount Montague to the Peerage; the Capels, Earls of Essex, are descended from a draper; Edward Osborne, founder of the Dukedom of Leeds, was a clothworker; from William Craven, a tailor, sprang the Earl of Craven, just deceased; Lord Dudley and Ward is

county self-government, franchise extension—in fact, all the planks of the Parnellite program but home rule. His election is now considered certain, as the combined Liberal and National vote is 1,500 in excess of the Tory vote. The Tory candidate is an Orange Grand Master named Beresford, which may have much to do with the determination of the Nationalists to support Mr. Walker.

Cardinal Manning has issued a circular to his clergymen advising that a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross be founded in every Catholic school, and that the manager of each school, usually a priest, must be President and an abstainer. It is said that the Cardinal has worked an extraordinary change among the Irish of Westminster, who, from being poor and thriftless, are now prosperous. Will not the American Roman Catholic prelates try to do for their Irish what Cardinal Manning does for his? Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, is the only one who has attempted it, and he has succeeded. Why do not the others set to work?

Mr. Corrie Grant was a London reporter. He is now a London barrister and makes political speeches. In one of these at Ipswich recently he said he had been professionally to many of the dinners given by the London Aldermen to themselves and their friends at the public expense and had often seen members of the Corporation on such occasions so drunk that they had to be carried away by the servants, and yet these same men (he continued) sat on the bench the next morning to judge those who had been taken up drunk and disorderly in the streets. [Cries of "Shame!"] This is the speech which has caused all the indignation which the cable man informs us exists among the London Lawlers, Hildreths, and Appletons.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* has become completely Americanized. It now publishes maps and cuts to illustrate the text, has its interviewing correspondent, and display headings for important news. Its latest departure in this matter follows closely on the methods adopted by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to obtain the opinions of the Congressmen-elect on the Speakership question. The management of the *Gazette* sent out a series of circulars to the Liberal members of Parliament to obtain their views on the franchise question. It summarizes the result: "We have already received replies from the representatives of the most important constituencies, county and borough, in the three kingdoms, and the result so far has been most satisfactory. [It indorses the *Gazette's* position that the Franchise bill should be *the* bill of the session.] The *Scotsman* is much exercised over this practical method of putting a disputed opinion to a practical test. As we are receiving daily the most emphatic repudiations by Liberal members—especially by Scotch Liberal members—of the proposal to exclude Ireland from the Franchise bill of next session our contemporary does well to be uneasy. But we refrain from saying anything more at present, beyond stating that the response to our circular has been unexpectedly favorable, and that so far its net result is entirely to justify the confidence with which we have ventured to interpret the wishes of the Liberal party."

THE FAR WEST.

ALLEGED IMPOSITION.

A GOSPEL SHIP USED FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—A little steamer called Evangel is plying in the waters of Puget Sound. The story goes that it was built by subscription of Eastern pious people upon representations of the Rev. James K. Ludlow, Clerk of the Washington Territory District Court, that a gospel vessel could carry the glad tidings to the inhabitants of the inland waters of the Great Northwest. The Rev. Mr. Ludlow was a leading spirit of the Home Mission Society in Alaska, and succeeded in getting the requisit funds to launch the boat in the fall of 1881. In order to raise funds to equip her Ludlow, it is said, issued a pamphlet, emanating apparently from the North Star Mission of Alaska, Washington Territory, and British Columbia, asking aid of Eastern brethren towards the good work of boarding every vessel, hailing every canoe, and visiting every camp, and reaching every Chinaman. The pamphlet was distributed very liberally in the East, even in Europe, for in Paris a few zealous ladies subscribed nearly $500. Other quarters responded liberally, and the boat is now in service, but as a matter of fact only as a tug boat and passenger vessel to those who can afford to pay. The purser of the Evangel is said to be a son of Henry Ward Beecher.

OREGON.

CONFLAGRATION.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—A heavy fire visited Jacksonville, Ore., today. The total loss is $70,000. A number of business buildings and their contents were destroyed. The town narrowly escaped total destruction. The insurance will not exceed one-third of the loss. Several ladies leaped from windows and were severely injured.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A few days ago Henry Deitzler, a barber living at Weiser, Idaho, quarreled with Buck Beasely, a saloonkeeper of the same town. The former drew a pistol and shot the latter, killing him instantly. The killing is reported to have have been unprovoked and cowardly. Deitzler made his escape, but was captured. A vigilance committee was hastily organized, the guards were overpowered, and Deitzler was taken from the jail yesterday and hanged.

THE SULLIVAN TROUPE.

A FREE FIGHT.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 2.—A lively and free fight between Slade, of the John L. Sullivan combination, and local celebrities, occurred in front of Arcade saloon this morning. All hands were drunk, and hence no serious damage was done. An officer interfered, but was soon "done up." Others came to the rescue and all hands were taken to jail. During the melée the champion Sullivan ran into the American House and demanded a revolver with which to "do up" some one. Proprietor Smith refused, when Sullivan attempted to take it by force. Smith, however, revolver in hand, put him out of the house.

AMUSEMENTS.

Banquet to Florence, Wyndham, and Ferguson.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The local lodge of Elks tonight gave a reception and banquet to W. J. Florence, Charles Wyndham, and W. J. Ferguson.

Notes.

The Yale College Glee Club will appear at Central Music-Hall this evening in a very attractive program of college songs and popular glees.

Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, together with Mme. Boema, Mr. Theodore Toedt, and Mr. Franz Remmertz, will this evening assist the "Arion" in Milwaukee in the production of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" at the Academy of Music. Tomorrow evening the same artists will join with the Apollo Club in a production of Haydn's "Creation" at Central Music-Hall.

At the new Standard Theatre this evening the Fay Templeton opera company will produce a novelty, "Gillette," by Audran, the composer of "Mascot" and "Olivette." The English adaptation of the work made for the company is by Sarcross, and bears the title "La Belle Coquette." It is claimed that Mr. Sarcross' libretto is far superior to the French original, full of lively scenes, humorous and bright sayings, without descending in the slightest to vulgarity. The story is laid in the early part of the fifteenth century, and treats of a young woman who by bold maneuvering wins a husband who deserts her immediately after the wedding. The heroine assumes a number of disguises, appearing among others as a soldier, and falls into a number of very amusing scrapes. The music is described as very bright.

FROZEN WHILE DRUNK.

John Weidbracht, German, 57 years old, was found under the sidewalk on West Chicago avenue last night insensible from the effects of liquor. He was taken to the police station, where his hands and feet were found to be frozen. Had he not been discovered in a short time he would have been a corpse. He was removed to his home, No. 51 Cornelia street, where he received medical treatment. He has a wife and eleven children.

AN OPIUM DEN RAIDED.

After midnight last night the police raided an opium den at No. 231 West Madison street, and arrested three white men and four Chinamen, among the latter being Ah Way No, the proprietor of the place. All were placed under lock and key.

FOREIGN.

The Rival Irish Meetings at Dromore—Mr. Biggar's Opinion of Earl Spencer.

Fresh Developments in Connection with the Murder of Col. Sudeikin by Nihilists.

Khartoum Threatened—Portugal Displeased with America's Attitude Regarding African Conquest.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE RIOTING AT DROMORE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent in Dublin sends further particulars of the rioting at Dromore yesterday. He says: The excitement here and in neighboring places was intense in anticipation of the disturbances. Dromore was occupied by nearly 1,000 troops. Others were stationed at Omagh, Trillick, and other points in readiness if wanted. The Orangemen came in special trains in large numbers. Their meeting was held in a field beside the parish church, from which a view could be had of the Nationalist meeting. There was a great deal of cheering and defiant shouting on both sides. Cavalry were drawn up on the roads to prevent the Orangemen from entering the town and the Nationalists were prohibited from possing out of the town toward the Orangemen. In that way the parties were kept asunder.

At the Orange meeting Col. Stuart Knox, the Grand Master of Tyrone, presided. Viscount Crichton, Member of Parliament; Mr. J. E. Macartney, Member of Parliament; Viscount Cole, Lord George Hamilton, Member of Parliament; Lord Claude Hamilton, Mr. William Archdale, Member of Parliament; the Earl of Caledon, the Hon. Charles Alexander, Lieut.-Col. Lowry, Maj. Beresford, Member of Parliament, and a number of magistrates and clergymen were on the platform. In Omagh there is tremendous excitement. The authorities threaten to resign if the Government allows another Nationalist meeting to be held in Tyrone.

Had it not been for the extreme exertion of the Government there would have been bloodshed and loss of life, as the Orange party could not be controlled. The scene was indescribable. The cavalry and police charged with fury. One boy is reported to have died from a wound from a policeman's bayonet.

BIGGAR AT COOTEHILL.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—Despite the proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant prohibiting the gathering of Nationalists at Cootehill, County Cavan, J. C. Biggar, of the Irish National League, arrived at the depot and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd. Several magistrates and a force of police were also present at the depot. The magistrates waited upon Biggar and handed him a copy of the proclamation prohibiting the meeting. Biggar mounted a car and drove off, followed by friends and the police, the latter preventing the holding of the meeting. At a dinner given in his honor in the evening by the Nationalists, Biggar made an address. He said he was not aware how the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland obtained the title to his property, but unless some successful prostitute or church-robber amassed it years ago Earl Spencer would at the present day have been a drunken housebreaker.

THE NIHILISTS' VICTIM.

HOW SUDEIKIN MET HIS DEATH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The official who was with Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin when killed in the house near Newsky Prospect, and who was badly wounded at the same time, is dead. The investigation made by the police shows that there was a desperate struggle. Blood was traced from the room in which the attack was made to the street, affording evidence that one at least of the murderers must have been severely wounded. It has been ascertained that four Nihilists committed the deed, the leader being an ex-artillery officer named Degaieff. He is believed to be identified with Jabionski, the Nihilist. The latter has been arrested. Col. Sudeikin and his companion were attacked while sitting with their backs to the door.

Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin was a leading member of a so-called Society for the Suppression of Terrorism.

Jablonski was formerly a member of the Terrorist party, but became apparently a convert to monarchical principles, and has denounced to the authorities twenty-seven Nihilists. Jablonski was also deeply compromised in the murder of Gen. Strelinkoff at Odessa, for which he was banished to Siberia, but escaped and came to St. Petersburg, where he offered his services to Lieut.-Col. Sudeikin, and soon became a confidential spy. The police learned that Sudeikin, with his assistant and Jablonski, were seated in a room drinking tea, when suddenly a door was thrown open and a shot was fired at Sudeikin, which was immediately followed by a blow from a crowbar. Sudeikin, though badly hurt, seized two candlesticks and severely wounded one of his assailants, when he was overcome by superiority in numbers. Meanwhile his assistant was struck down and left upon the floor for dead. The assasins removed their wounded comrade from the building unperceived. The porter of the building heard the noise and confusion of the struggle, but feared to enter the room. He afterward told the police of the affair. The associate of Jablonski has been arrested. The murder of Sudeikin caused great dismay at court. Sentinels at Gatchina Palace were quintupled. It was proposed that the imperial family should remove secretly to the palace at Peterhof, but Gen. Tcherevin has undertaken to guarantee the safety of the Czar in the Gatchina Palace.

The murder of Sudeikin is attributed to revenge for the arrest of Mme. Wolkenstein, who recently arrived at St. Petersburg from Kharkof for the purpose of murdering the Czar. Her arrest was due to the energy of Col. Sudeikin and his nephew.

THE PORTUGUESE

DISPLEASED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says he has heard on good authority that the passage in President Arthur's message wherein it is stated that it might become necessary for the United States to cooperate with other Powers for the safeguard of their rights of trade on the Congo has given grievous offense to the Portuguese Government, which is under the impression that the Washington Cabinet would take a different view of the matter if Portugal had at her disposal a large fleet like that of England. Meantime Portugal is preparing two new naval divisions for service on the east and west coasts of Africa and South America.

EGYPT.

KHARTOUM IN DANGER.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Cairo dispatch states that the position of Khartoum is critical. It is reported that the rebels are drawing around the place.

HICKS PASHA'S FATE.

CAIRO, Dec. 17.—The official news of the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army has been confirmed by a camel-driver who was with the force. Klein, a German servant to an officer who arrived via Korosko, reports: "I left Khartoum the 5th of November, to stay in a village four miles to the north of Khartoum for ten days. Just before leaving for Berber five Berberines with long hair arrived, saying: 'It is finished. The Egyptian soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks are all killed.' Two Europeans and twelve Egyptians are trying to make their way to Khartoum via Darfour. They have probably lost their way. Hicks Pasha was taken prisoner the second day, and afterwards killed at a place three days distant from Obeid. Hicks Pasha had 10,000 men, a large number of camels, and sixty-four horses. Two hundred camels were killed in the battle. The Egyptian soldiers laid down their arms. Three thousand were taken prisoners." Klein, in conversation with me, said he remembers Col. Farquharson coming into the tent of his master, who was going with the advance guard, and saying: "We find the Mahdi has many friends among the Egyptian officers." His master went one day in advance with Hicks Pasha, with whom was Mr. O'Donovan. The advance guard was always one day ahead. Hicks Pash's hands were cut off, and he was cut to pieces afterwards. Mr. O'Donovan wore a tarboosh, and long boots. Mr. Vizetely wore a brown coat and trousers. Probably the two Englishmen were trying to escape via Darfour and Duem by the description.

The Dongola accounts respecting Hicks Pasha are not credited, though doubtless a victory was gained in the first instance. Hence the recent reports. Three couriers despatched by the Governor of Khartoum with a letter to Hicks Pasha returned declaring that no sign of his army was to be found.

MARQUIS DE RAYS.

SENT TO PRISON.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The trial of Marquis de Rays, charged with falsely inducing many people to subscribe to an alleged enterprise for the colonization of the Island of Port Breton, in the South Seas, and with misappropriation of the funds, and also with inducing several hundred persons to settle upon the island, most of whom perished through privations, has been concluded. The Marquis was condemned to four years' imprisonment, and four associates were sentenced to prison—two to two years each, one to eight months, and one to six months. All of them were fined 3,000 francs. Two others were sentenced to "one and five years' imprisonment respectively. Three others, charged with complicity in the swindle, were acquitted.

GEN. GRANT.

HE WILL VISIT CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—It is expected Gen. Grant will visit Havana during January as the guest of Gen. Badeau, the United States Consul-General of Cuba.

HIS MEXICAN CABLE CONCESSION FORFEITED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—The Government has declared forfeited the concession made Gen. Grant for a submarine cable connecting Mexico, the United States, and Central America, no work having been done within the prescribed time.

CABLE NOTES.

Col. Rathbone, who killed his wife at Hanover, is growing weaker. He is unable to obtain sleep.

The rector of the American College is seriously ill at Rome. He was unable to attend the New-Year's reception given by the Pope.

A Rome dispatch says the Archbishopric of Philadelphia will be filled immediately by the appointment of a prelate from the diocese of Texas.

A Rome dispatch says Von Schloezer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has received fresh instructions from the Prussian Government and has resumed negotiations with the Vatican.

A Bayonne telegram states that a revolutionary movement is expected to occur on the Franco-Spanish frontier. The Spanish Minister of the Interior has advised the French Prefects of the frontier to take precautions to prevent an uprising.

Minister Lowell has retired from the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, to which he was recently elected. Mr. Lowell states that his resignation was owing to the difficulty he would encounter in properly discharging the duties of Rector in view of his position as Embassador of the United States. The resignation is greatly regretted by his supporters in the recent election and by the officials of the university.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

William Osborn, Another Chicago Pioneer, Closes a Well-Spent Life.

Mr. William Osborn, one of the pioneers of Chicago, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 429 Carroll avenue. Several weeks ago while attending a funeral he contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia. The deceased was 72 years of age, and came to Chicago in 1837. Shortly after that time the firm of Osborn & Cobb was formed, dealing in hides and leather, the senior member being the deceased, and the junior partner S. B. Cobb, of the Chicago City Railway Company and the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. In 1854 the firm of Osborn, Adams & Co. was formed, and continued in business until wiped out by the fire. Mr. Osborn at that time was one among the wealthiest men in Chicago, but this disaster and unfortunate investments in the next few years caused the loss of a considerable portion of his fortune. For the last few years he has been connected with the Union Trust Company. He was one of the well-known men of Chicago, having been the associate of the Hon. John Wentworth, S. B. Cobb, and other pioneers.

To his excellence as a man testimony was borne at the prayer-meeting last night of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member. Mr. Ralph Trimmingham said he had known Mr. Osborn for twenty-seven years. He was always kind, cheerful, patient, and loving. He had watched over the Third Presbyterian Church as over one of his own family, and in the dark days after the panic of 1855-57 he had been the first of four men to assume the indebtedness, amounting to $40,000, contracted by building a new church at the corner of Carpenter and Washington streets. In 1871, the same day the fire had swept away nearly all his earthly possessions, his wife died. This and subsequent reverses had changed him, but had never caused his faith to waver. Mr. Thomas Goodwin also made remarks testifying to Mr. Osborn's many virtues as he had learned to know them in an acquaintance of sixteen years. Dr. Kittredge said a peculiar feature was that Mr. Osborn was an honest man, and not even the shadow of a cloud had ever rested on his integrity, though once one of the richest men in the city. Dr. Kittredge also spoke of the death of Mrs. Osborn in 1871. He was with the husband and children as they gathered around the dying wife and mother. Every few moments came news of the spread of the flames, until it was reported that their course had turned westward and the West Side seemed doomed. A grave was hastily dug in the garden, so that if the worst came Mrs. Osborn's remains might not be destroyed. In that terrible hour he had been particularly struck with the Christian fortitude and resignation Mr. Osborn had displayed. He had been one of the pillars of the church since he joined it in 1857, and an Elder since that time. Before that he was an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He also paid tribute to his character and worth, and appropriate hymns and prayers followed.

Another Operatic Veteran Gone.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican:* Agostino Guiliano Susini, a widely-known opera-singer, has lately died in London from injuries received by being run over by a hansom cab. He was 60 years old, and an Italian by birth, though he had lived for several years in London, and he was first heard in this country in September, 1854, on the famous occasion of the début at Castle Garden of Mario and Grisi. The opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," and Susini was the Duke Alfonso to the Lucrezia of Grisi and the Gennaro of Mario. Susini was a man of imposing physique, and possessed a powerful bass voice. He became such a favorit that he was for over twenty years thereafter a member of the principal opera companies visiting the United States. He married in this country also, in 1861, his wife being Isabella Hinckley, a contralto who had just made a particularly successful first appearance in opera. She was the original Oscar in New York in "Un Ballo in Maschera." She died a year later, leaving a new-born babe—a girl, to whom Susini's life seemed henceforth to be devoted. She died in New York last summer under peculiar circumstances, which so crazed her husband, Dr. Hunter, that he shot himself dead a few weeks later. Susini is said to have married an Australian woman in London five years ago, and she and her child are left in poverty.

[Susini made his début in Chicago as Don Pasquale in the opera of that name Nov. 15, 1860, at McVicker's, and Isabella Hinckley, afterwards his wife, played Norina in the same opera at that time. The last time Susini appeared in Chicago was in the spring of 1878 as a member of the Ilma di Murska concert troupe, which gave a concert at Hooley's Theatre.]

Gen. Humphreys' Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The funeral of Gen. Humphreys took place from his late residence this afternoon. In accordance with the wishes of the family there was no military display. The Secretary of War, a number of army officers and their families, and many prominent people were present. The remains were taken to the Congressional Cemetery.

ACCEPTED A PASTORATE.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The Rev. J. C. Anderson, of Oshkosh, Wis., has accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, one of the wealthiest churches in the city.

A Shilling, a Quarter, or twenty-five Pennies will buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Bond Suit of a Chicago Lady—Marriage of Gen. Singleton's Daughter.

New Corporations—The State Fair and Fat-Stock Show—A Romance.

Brutal Assault upon an Aged Minister—Gilchrist, Author of the Dakota Bribery Charges.

ILLINOIS.

A CHICAGO LADY'S BOND SUIT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Suit was begun in the Circuit Court of La Salle County today by Mrs. Louise Eames Mather, of Chicago, against the City of Ottawa to recover interest to the amount of $10,000 accrued upon outstanding water-power bonds. These bonds are a part of the issue of 1872, which have been through both State and Federal courts, and were supposed to have been finally passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States a year ago. The plaintiff in the present suit still holds about $20,000 worth, with accrued interest of as much more, and it is possible the whole affair may be opened up again.

GILCHRIST, WHO CHARGES BRIBERY IN DAKOTA.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement and interest are manifested here today over the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE relating to the affidavit of Charles A. Gilchrist charging John W. Shaw with attempting to bribe the Governor of Dakota Territory. The people here who know Gen. Gilchrist cannot be induced to believe his information was filed through "malice or spite," nor do they believe for a moment the charges made by the special to the *Pioneer Press* "from Pierre, Dak.," that "Gilchrist is guilty of attempting to bribe" any one. Gen. Gilchrist has for many years been a resident of Carthage, his family now resides here, and his character for truth, honesty, and uprightness is above suspicion; and, while people here know nothing of the matter charged in his affidavit, yet the statement that it is unfounded and made through malice and ill-will is not for a moment believed by those who know Charles A. Gilchrist.

THE AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The American Berkshire Association at its annual meeting today elected Charles F. Miller President, Phil M. Springer Secretary, both of Springfield, and H. S. Sanford, of Elkhart, Ill., Treasurer.

NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

The following new corporations were licensed by the Secretary of State today: The Boyer & Corneau Stone Company, at Chicago; capital stock $150,000; incorporators, Julius A. Boyer, David E. Corneau, and James S. Grabbo. The Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital stock $25,000; incorporators, Samuel Griffith, Thomas R. Wilkerson, Elizabeth Griffith, and others; the object is to manufacture buggy-dashers and leather trimmings. The Elgin Steel Power Company; capital stock $50,000; incorporators, W. E. Elliott, G. H. McDonald, and Frank Crosby. The Fernandez Mining Company, of East St. Louis, to own and operate mines in Arizona Territory and elsewhere; capital $1,000,000; incorporators, James Edwards, Henry H. Wernse, and Robert A. Betts.

DATES OF THE STATE FAIR AND FAT-STOCK SHOW.

The State Board of Agriculture today fixed the date of the next State Fair to be given at Chicago Sept. 9 and the next Fat-Stock Show to begin Nov. 11, also at Chicago. The day session was almost entirely devoted to the arrangements for the fair and the revision of the lists. It was decided to invite the American Clydesdale Association to hold its next exhibition in connection with the State Fair. The Treasurer's report was presented at the evening session and shows a handsome balance. While the board suffered a loss by the last Fat-Stock Show, the net profit for the year is still over $10,000. The "Hard-Road" law was indorsed.

THOMAS—SINGLETON.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The marriage of Mr. F. W. Thomas, of Baltimore, and Miss Lillie Singleton, daughter of Gen. James A. Singleton, took place today. It was a highly fashionable event, many distinguished persons being present, and the list of invitations including Government officers, Senators, and Representatives, and prominent citizens of the State. An elegant wedding dinner was served, and the reception was attended by several hundred ladies and gentlemen. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas left tonight for Chicago in John B. Carson's private car, the Lycoming.

A MINISTER PERHAPS FATALLY BEATEN.

Last night the Rev. Mr. Warden was assaulted by three men at his gate and so badly injured that his death is expected. Another man was beaten severely and robbed. Three burglaries occurred later, the police in one instance discovering the robbers in the act of breaking in a large plate-glass front.

INDIANA.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE INTERRUPTED.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Marshal Coburn this evening received information that Miss Allie, the daughter of W. W. Waggoner, a business-man of Anderson, had disappeared, and with her Miss Mollie Mitchner, of Kokomo. Miss Waggoner has been receiving attentions from Hilt Dickson, of Indianapolis, and it is said made an appointment to meet him there yesterday. The two girls left on the morning train. Mr. Waggoner has opposed the marriage of his daughter with Dickson, and it is said he has caused her arrest at Indianapolis. Mr. Waggoner will leave for that city in the morning.

DEATH OF A. P. SIMONTON.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—A. P. Simonton, one of the pioneers of this county, died this morning of heart-disease. He was President of the School Board, and has been prominently connected with the business interests of this city for over forty years.

IOWA.

A NOTABLE SOCIETY EVENT.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—An elegant reception and ball were given this afternoon and evening to the society ladies of this city at the Music-Hall by 130 gentlemen, leaders in society and business, in honor of the advent of leap-year. The reception was probably the largest and most successful ever attempted in the State. Fully 200 ladies were present.

JAIL-ESCAPE THROUGH MURDER.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 2.—James Williams, alias O'Brien, confined in the county jail in this city, at 10 o'clock today escaped, shooting dead the turnkey. Up to 3 p. m. the prisoner had not been captured. How he obtained the pistol is a mystery. Williams is a well-known desperado.

SENATOR ALLISON'S FATHER AT DEATH'S DOOR.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 2.—Senator Allison's venerable father, aged 87, the physicians say cannot live more than a day or two. Senator Allison has arrived from Washington and proceeded at once to his father's bedside, where he will remain until there be a change one way or the other.

WISCONSIN.

THE LOGGING CAMPS.

MERRILL, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The outlook for the lumbermen at the present time is good. With just enough snow for logging purposes they can do much more with the same number of men than they could last year. Wages are much lower than last year, and men are very plenty. The prospects are that all our mills will be run to their full capacity the coming year.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The thirtieth annual meeting of the State Historical Society was held this evening. Last year 1,983 volumes and 2,496 pamphlets were added to the library, making the total number of books and pamphlets 104,668.

MICHIGAN.

A WHISKY QUESTION.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Jan 2.—[Special.]—Capt. Fitzgerald, of the schooner Democrat, refused last night to accompany a Constable off his boat who had a warrant against the Captain for selling liquor. Today a Constable, Deputy Sheriff, and several citizens, armed with revolvers, proceeded to the boat. Fitzgerald drew his revolver, but was arrested, and will be examined tomorrow. Another attempt will be made tonight to get the parties on the schooner. This is the beginning of a liquor war, and violence is expected.

THE ST. LOUIS POLICE IMBROGLIO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan 2.—The deposed Chief of Police, Campbell, through attorneys, petitioned Judge Adams, in the Circuit Court, this afternoon for a certiorari against the Board of Police Commissioners, and asking that all their late proceedings against Chief Campbell be adjudged null and void. A writ was issued, made returnable Friday, Jan. 11. The Police Board, at a regular meeting this afternoon, directed Acting-Chief-of-Police Hercules to swear out a warrant against ex-Chief Campbell for holding possession of the private office at police headquarters in violation of law, and also instructing Capt. Fruehte to prefer charges against him for not reporting for duty as a patrolman, to which position he was reduced by the board.

A BROKEN DAM.

Two Houses Wrecked and Six Persons Drowned at Houghton, Mich.—Names of the Lost.

HOUGHTON, Mich. Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Many years ago a dam covering several acres was built by the Huron Mining Company to supply water to its stamp mills. This dam has always been considered safe, but this morning it gave way, and the immense body of water rushed down through a narrow valley a distance of about a mile to Portage Lake. The residences of Mr. Charles E. Raymond, Assistant-Cashier of the First National Bank of Houghton, and of Mr. Stephen E. Cleves, proprietor of the Eureka Iron Works, were situated near the lake in the direct course of the current. Mrs. Raymond, on the first sound of danger, seized two of her little children and rushed through the snow, protected only by her night-dress, to the high land near the house. The rest of the family delayed for a moment and were swept away. The names of those lost are: Charles E. Raymond, Assistant-Cashier of the First National Bank of Houghton, his son and servant-girl, and Howard Raymond, wife and son, of the Allouez Mine. The family of Mr. Cleves remained in the upper story of their house and passed through the terrible ordeal safely. The buildings are still standing, but are filled with débris. In Mr. Cleves' house the floors gave way and the cellar and lower floor are filled with trunks of trees and stones weighing tons, the remains of a piano, stoves, and other furniture, all frozen into a compact mass. The track of the torrent, which was covered with a heavy growth of timber, is swept clean to the surface of the rock. No bodies have yet been found, but a large force of men are at work removing the débris.

A JOURNALISTIC OUTRAGE.

Shall Private Life Be Abolished?

Detroit *Tribune:* The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Saturday has what it calls "a list of the eligible bachelors of Chicago, for reference by the ladies during the fast approaching leap-year." With the names of several hundred gentlemen it gives what purports to be "a description of their personal appearance, their business and family connections, their social relations, habits of life, incomes, prospects, and other information of value and interest."

There are probably some weak-minded youngsters who will be tickled to see their names in a newspaper list of this sort, but to the great body of "eligible bachelors"—assuming that they have average good sense—the whole performance cannot fail to be unspeakably offensive. They must wrestle for themselves with their wrongs, however, which to us merely furnish an illustration of one of the vicious tendencies of modern American journalism.

This is by no means the first time that men's "personal appearance," "business and family connections," "social relations," "habits of life," "incomes," and "prospects" have been made to do duty as items of news for the gratification of the public; but the whole system of which such an exhibition as this is the outgrowth is pernicious from the very beginning. It involves, as its essential motive, the exposure of what should be treated as the privacies of life to the gaze of all the world, merely to sell newspapers and feed a morbid curiosity.

The *Inter-Ocean* surmises that "the demand for papers containing the information above described will be unusually large"—which is likely enough—and that very guess betrays the whole object of the publication.

What has the public to do with a man's "personal appearance"? He may be tall or short, fat or lean, straight or crooked, blue eyed or black, but whom does it concern outside his own family? Newspapers that plume themselves upon their "enterprise" are fond of giving occasional delineations of citizens whose names for some reason happen to be well known, and we are regaled with minute information as to hight, breadth, gait, style of whiskers, and baldness of head, with a descriptive catalog of squints, facial expressions, warts, scars, and other marks that might serve to identify an escaped convict. More than that, we are told all about the victim's more ephemeral characteristics in the way of dress. We read that he "affects" a certain color for coats and waistcoats, wears a long surtout instead of a sack or overcoat, and an ancient silk hat instead of a derby, and holds his hands behind him when he walks, and is often mistaken for a parson. Sometimes the author of the "pen portrait" chooses to amuse his readers with some of the personal peculiarities of his hero, and so he proceeds to make him ridiculous, and the poor gentleman who is honored with all this notice feels as he walks along the street as though there were a series of caricatures of himself in painting or photograph staring from every shop window. The performance turns out to be not very amusing to anybody, but intensely disagreeable to the person chiefly interested.

One of the main objections to the tax on incomes a few years ago was that it compelled a man to make a disclosure of his private business, and the evil was aggravated by the publication of the list of incomes in the newspapers. One of the things that merchants and manufacturers—the soundest and best of them—always dread, is the production of their books for examination in court—not because the accounts will not bear any amount of scrutiny, but because they dislike to have their methods and transactions laid open to people who have in them no personal concern. This same feeling leads any man of business to shrink at all times from having newspaper statements sent out regarding his income, his property, or the source of his profits. There is a feeling which can hardly be analyzed—but it is a very strong one, nevertheless—that leads every man of fine instincts to avoid giving publicity to his purely private and personal affairs. One who worthily passes for a gentleman is always reticent about himself, and can never fail to be shocked when his own enterprises, with which the public have no more to do than they have with naming his children, are paraded before his eyes in some newspaper on every street.

A few years ago the Chicago *Times* employed a young man to construct a series of articles for its Sunday issues called "Walks Among the Churches." The plan was to take a church a week, write up a description of the minister, with all the idle talk that could be gathered in relation to his personal history and private life, not sticking too closely to the truth, and then branch out among the members, inventing whatever was necessary to flavor with scandal a dish of the most disagreeable and impertinent gossip about all the best-known families of the congregation. There being a good many churches in that city, the leading members of some of them which had not yet been visited by the walking terror began to consider the propriety of withdrawing from the connection before he got around; but his career was brought to a timely end by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan of the Trinity Church, who, perceiving the young man in a front pew one morning engaged in taking notes, stopped in the midst of the service and ordered him out of the house. Another clergyman of that city, the late Bishop Whitehouse, ended some impertinent inquiries that were set on foot by the old *Evening Post* in a similar way. The same sentiment that makes a man's house his castle, which the king may not enter unbidden, secures for him the right of privacy concerning his business and family affairs, his social connections and entertainments, his personal peculiarities, likes, dislikes, appearance, and habits. A burglar may break into the house where the law does not allow the king to go, and a counterfeit journalist may direct incursions into the asylum of things that belong to private life; but both are outlaws, and the one who offends against the law of social propriety and decency, and ignores the right of privacy in life, should be made to suffer not less certainly than the one who breaks the statute and robs the house of its material treasure.

SEVENTH KENTUCKY REVENUE DISTRICT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Internal revenue collections for the Seventh District of Kentucky for 1883 amounted to $3,336,756.36, of which 95 per cent was from the tax on whisky alone.

A STARTLING SUICIDE.

Mrs. Dan Holcomb, Daughter of Jacob D. Crouch, Ends Her Life with Poison.

Her Death Attributed to Nervousness Resulting from the Tragedy at Her Father's Farm.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Great excitement prevails in the city tonight over the suicide of Mrs. Dan Holcomb, daughter of the late Jacob D. Crouch, and sister to the murdered Mrs. White. Mr. Holcomb came to the city at about 10 this morning and closeted himself with Capt. Crouch and a number of detectives until a message arrived from the farm announcing the death of his wife. Holcomb was stunned, and for a while sat in his chair uttering the most pitiful and heart-rending groans. He was carried to his sleigh and accompanied by Capt. Crouch home. It seems that Mrs. Holcomb retired to her room with the request not to be disturbed until tea-time. After preparing supper Edith went to call her mother and found the door locked. She called, but received no answer. She then aroused the help and the door was broken open, when Mrs. Holcomb was found dead. She had been very nervous since the murder of her people, and since the circulation of damaging stories about the family she has been rapidly declining, and at times out of her mind. Dr. Williams states that it was a case of suicide, and a paper of poison has been found in the room.

[The night of Nov. 21, 1883, Jacob D. Crouch, his daughter Eunice White, her husband Henry White, and a drover named Moses Polley were murdered in their beds at the Crouch farm, seven miles from Jackson in the Township of Spring Arbor. Crouch had been killed by a gunshot wound in the back of the neck. In the front bedroom the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White were found weltering in their blood, Mr. White with a bullet-hole under the right ear, another in the head near the top, and marks of still another which grazed the scalp. Mrs. White had bullet-holes in her right arm above the elbow, one in the neck, and another in the head on the right side. In a day or two she would have become a mother. In the other bedroom lay the body of Moses Polley, the drover, with a bullet-hole in the back of his neck, passing into the brain. A second bullet entered the right side. A colored boy named George Boles worked on the place and slept up-stairs, and Mrs. Julia Reese, a domestic, who slept in her little back bedroom, were immediately taken into custody. Crouch was 74 years of age, and was worth about $2,000,000 in property in Jackson County and sheep ranches in Texas near Fort Worth. Polley, the drover, came West to buy cattle, and had a large amount of money with him. He was from Mercer County, Pennsylvania. At the inquest nothing was developed to clear up the mystery. Mrs. Holcomb was taken ill the morning of Nov. 22, never recovering her health sufficiently to leave her house.]

THE SHRINKAGE IN IRON AND STEEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, in his review of the year's trade, estimates the shrinkage in the price of No. 1 anthracite foundry pig-iron at $4 per ton; gray forge pig-iron, $3 per ton; steel rails, $5 per ton; bar iron, 4-10 cents per pound; and nails, $1 per keg. The Secretary says: "It will be seen that the decline is very serious—much more so than is generally supposed. It would seem that prices cannot go lower than they now are, and this theory would appear to be sustained by the fact that owners of furnaces, rolling

Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1883.

From and after Dec. 31, next, Mr. L. G. Quinlin will cease to represent our house in New York City.

J. T. LESTER & CO.

NOTICE.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1883.

From and after this date Mr. EDWARD W. BANGS will have an interest in our firm,

J. T. LESTER & CO.

WM. B. WHEELER, OBED WHEELER. JNO. B. DUTCHER, D. H. SHERMAN.

Wheeler Bros.,
Commission,
Grain and Provisions,
No. 2 Wall-st.
AND
90 and 92 Broadway,
NEW YORK
(United Bank Building).

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENTS:
J. T. LESTER & CO.,
With whom we have private wire connection.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold for cash or commission, for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

J. W. Doane & Co.

The firm of J. W. Doane & Co. will hereafter consist of John W. Doane, William Mosebach, and Henry M. Humphrey, who have this day associated themselves together as copartners to do business under that name.

JOHN W. DOANE,
WILLIAM MOSEBACK,
HENRY M. HUMPHREY.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1884.

Hamill & Brine.

We have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general Grain and Provision Commission business under the firm name of Hamill & Brine,

CHAS. D. HAMILL,
GEO. J. BRINE,
154 Washington-st.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1884.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Brosseau, Booth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party can sign in liquidation. Z. D. BROSSEAU.
Jan. 1, 1884. W. S. BOOTH.
The business of the late firm will be continued by Brosseau & Co.

WANTED.

Board of Trade and Call Board Membership.

JAMES M. LOVE,
62 Mercantile Building.

BUSINESS.

Stocks in New York Rather Buoyant—Good Demand for Investment Securities.

The Produce Market Active, but Trading Was Mostly Local—Provisions Stronger.

A Sharp Decline in Grain, Led by January Corn, but a Generally Firmer Closing.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 2.	Dec. 26.
New York	$168,748,801	$120,722,296
Boston	14,225,102	10,986,950
Chicago	11,161,000	7,848,000
Philadelphia	12,386,879	7,397,402
St. Louis	3,543,785	3,347,826
New Orleans	3,500,004	2,874,998
San Francisco	2,864,026	2,548,755
Baltimore	2,260,055	2,140,099
Totals	$220,364,071	$157,851,760

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c premium.
Boston, 15c premium.
St. Louis, par to 50c.
Cincinnati, 25@50c premium.
New Orleans, par.

The advent of the new year has imparted no noticeable activity to financial affairs, but little was expected for the first week or ten days. There was a fair volume of business yesterday and rates for money remain firm. The lateness of the Eastern mails restricted operations somewhat. Eastern exchange sold early in the day at 50c premium per $1,000, but declined to 25c in the afternoon.

Some classes of investment securities are stronger and in better demand, notably the strictly local ones. Certain of the bond-dealers expect a large demand this month. They argue that the very dullness of trade is in their favor, since much money that cannot find profitable employment in traffic will drift toward the best securities. Yesterday's counter transactions were a satisfactory beginning. There were sales of $5,000 Northwestern sinking-fund 5s at 102¾, $2,000 Board of Trade 5s at 99¾, $50,000 United States registered 4s at 123¾, $20,000 at 123¾, $2,000 at 123⅞, $9,000 Car Trusts series C at par, $4,000 West Division Railway 5-20s at 105, $2,500 City 3.65s at par, $2,500 4s at 103¾, $1,000 City 7s of 1892 at 116¾, $1,000 Denver Extension 4s at 87¼, $1,500 do small at 86¾, $500 City Railway 4½s at 95. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $2,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 74, $1,000 Chicago & Western Indiana general mortgage at 101¾, $1,000 West Town 5s of 1899 at 102¾, $1,000 Board of Trade 5s at 99¾, $1,300 Cook County 4½s of 1900 at 105¾, $200 City 4½s of 1900 at the same price, $2,000 City 7s of 1890 at 113¼, $1,000 Mexican Central first mortgage at 58, $5,000 Northwestern sinking-fund 5s at 102¾, and 25 shares City Railway stock at 232½.

There was a good deal more buoyancy in the New York stock market than there had been any reason to expect. A little unsteadiness at first was followed by an advance in the Grangers, Northwestern preferred closing 2¾ points above the opening price. The drift of the reports was that these roads would try to maintain peace for the present at least. Osborne's brokers bought St. Paul and Gould and Union Pacific. The Villards were strong, though the statement of the Transcontinental committee seems not to have fixed opinion strongly in favor of the properties. The market closed strong with the general feeling rather bullish. The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Road increased $24,500 the fourth week in December.

There was a decrease of $12,168,526 in the amount of National-bank notes outstanding last year, the total now being $349,752,934. This is exclusive of the $729,894 circulation of the National gold banks. The amount of legal-tender notes deposited to retire National-bank circulation in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota since June 20, 1874, is $34,544,779 out of a total of $146,086,696 in the whole country. The amount in New York State is $37,932,350, in Massachusetts $18,817,110, in Pennsylvania $16,388,231.

The number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden in 1883 was 388,342, against 454,737 in 1882, the greater part of the falling off being in the first half of the year. The greatest decrease is in Swedes and Russians. The numbers from Ireland and Hungary were larger in 1883 than in 1882.

The leading coal companies except the Lehigh Valley have decided to reduce the output one-half till April 1.

The Pennsylvania Sinking-Fund Commissioners have canceled $506,000 of the State debt during the last year.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was not offered without a bid:

Continental Nat. B'k	123¾	C., C. C. & I. 5-20s	95
Hide & Leather N. B'k	135	Cook County 7s 1885	101¼
Hibernian Bkng Co	130	Cook County 7s 1890	112¾
Illinois T. & Sav. B'k	135	Cook County 7s 1895	120½
Merchants' Nat. B'k	400	Cook County 5s 1899	107
Merch. L. & Trust Co.	190	Cook County 4½s 1900	105¾
Nat. B'k of America	145	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	20
Nat. Bank of Illinois	142½	N. C. C. Ry 1st M 6s	100
N. W. National Bank	300	N. C. C. Ry 5-20 6s	104¾
Traders' Bank	150	South Park 7s 1888	105
Chicago City 7s 1887	105	South Park 7s 1891	106
Chicago City 7s 1892	116	W. D. Ry comp. 5-20s	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1897	122	W. D. Ry 1st M 6s	103¾
Chicago City 6s 1895	103¾	West Park 7s 1890	103¾
Chicago City 6s 1897	110¾	West Town 7s 1899	102¾
Chicago City 6s 1898	111	Minn. Staten 4½s 1912	100
Chicago City 4½s 1900	105¾	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s 1911	79
Chicago City 4½s 1901	105¾	Chicago Gas 6s 1937	103½
Chicago City 3.65s 1902	98¾	C. G. F. & L. Co. 6s 1913	95

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: From one end to the other the market was considerably better. There was some unsteadiness at the opening, but subsequently prices improved, and at the end nearly or about the best figures of the day were made. Final quotations were not only the best of the day, but in most instances materially better than the opening ones. The day's average improvement amounted to something like 1 per cent. There was a dip in West Shore bonds to 64. Subsequently they rallied to 67, adding the dividend, equal to 69¼. There was at the opening a sharp decline in business shown in Union Pacific, Oregon & Transcontinental, and Lake Shore—subsequently so much that they ended the strongest stocks of the day. It is given out that the Western trunk roads will hold a meeting at Chicago tomorrow, at which it is expected that the recalcitrant Burlington & Quincy people will signify their consent to enter the tripartite alliance. Telegrams from Chicago say that a copy of the tripartite agreement has been presented to the Burlington & Quincy Road with every expectation that it will be favorably entertained. Some newspapers have published a so-called statement of the condition of the Oregon & Transcontinental, as figured up by the special examination committee. As a matter of fact it is no statement at all. What the company ought to have in its strong box in the way of assets is described in detail, but of what it really has nothing is said. Possibly the conference of the committee called today may tend to make matters clearer. It was reasserted today that a cash dividend would be shortly paid by the Reading Company out of the $2,000,000 surplus said to be in the Treasury, and that Mr. Vanderbilt has consented to support Reading.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Jan. 2	Last Dec. 31
Canada Pacific	2,000	55¾	54¾	55¾	54¾
Canada Southern	200	61	60	61	60¾
Central Pacific	2,000	64	63¾	64	63¾
Chicago & Alton	8	134¾	134¾	134¾	
C., B. & Q.	2,900	120½	119¾	120½	120¼
Ches. & O.	22	15	15	15	
do 2d pref'd	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Den. & Rio Grande	1,100	25	24¾	25	24¾
Del. & Hudson	30	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
D., L. & W.	56,500	117	115¾	117	116¾
Erie	11,600	27¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Erie seconds		90¾	88	90¾	88
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,550	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
do pfd	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
L. S. & W.	100	17	17	17	17
Lake Shore	1,000	86¾	85¾	86¾	85¾
Kansas & Texas	1,500	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
L. E. & W.	1,000	18¾	17¾	18¾	18¼
Lake Shore	20,315	94¾	93¾	94¾	93¾
Louis. & Nash.	12,300	44¾	43¾	44¾	44¾
Mem. & Chas.	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Mut. Elec. bonds				104¾	104¾
Michigan Central	1,400	87¾	87¼	87¾	86¾
Minn. & St. L.	900	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
do pfd	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Mobile & Ohio	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Missouri Pacific	16,400	78¾	77¾	78¾	77¾
N. Y. Central	4,100	115	114¼	115	114¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	600	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Northern Pacific	6,910	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
do pfd	11,250	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾
Northwestern	6,970	118	116¾	117¾	116¾
do pfd	600	146	143¾	146	144
Ohio Central	100	22	22	22	22
Ohio & Miss.	100	26	25¾	26	25¾
Ohio & West.	750	15¾	15	15¾	15¼
O. R. & N. Co.	1,200	35¾	35	35¾	35¼
O. Trans.-Con.	42,275	31¾	29¾	31¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	100	41	41	41	41
P., C. & St. L.	200	114	114	114	113¾
P., D. & E.	200	14	14	14	13¾
Reading	2,800	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¼
Rock. & Pitts.	350	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Rock Island	200	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd	300	40	40	40	40
St. Paul	25,550	95¾	94¾	95¾	94¾
do pfd	400	117	116	117	116¾
St. Paul & O.	700	35¾	35	35¾	35¾
do pfd	1,100	90¾	90¼	90¾	90¼
St. P. M. & M.	911	93	91¾	93	91¾
Texas Pacific	3,672	17¾	16¾	17¾	16¾
Union Pacific	50,125	71¼	70¼	71¼	70¼
Wabash pfd	2,800	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Western Union	5,300	74¾	73¾	74¾	74

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo (ex-div.)	107
American	91	United States	95

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

$s	100	St. P. & S. C. 1st	114¾
4s, reg	123¾	Texas Pacific 1st	44¾
4s, new (ex-coup.)	123¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	73¾

U. Pacific 1st (ex-int.)	114	Sierra Nevada	3.12½
Union Pacific l. g.	102½	Union Con	2.62½
U. P. s. fund (asked)	117¾	Utah	1.25
		Yellow Jacket	2.12½

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	74¾	Tennessee 6s, new	37¾
Missouri 6s (ex-int.)	105¾	Virginia 6s	30
Ss, Jos (ex-int.)	110	Virginia con., ex-m. c.	30
Tennessee 6s, old	37¾	Virginia defd (asked)	10

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$1000 U S 4½s coup	114¾	$ 5000 N Y W S & B 1st	65¾
1000 C B & Q deb 5s	91¾	2000 N Y & N E 1st 7s	100
1000 Can Southern 1st	95¾	25000 N J C adjmnt	105
3000 do	95¾	8000 N W s f deb	82½
5000 C & O 1st—Series B	96	10000 NYL E & W n 2d cn	90¾
4000 C & Alt s f	114¾	55000 do	90¾
1000 C St L & P 1st	89¾	5000 do	90¾
25000 C P gold bonds	111¾	10000 do	90
6000 E T & R S 6s	101¾	5000 do	89¾
10000 F B & W 2d	69	5000 do	88
4000 M & S P 1st—C & W	93¾	5000 do	88¾
3000 M & S P 1st—W & M	91	25000 No Pac 1st coup	101¾
2000 do	91¾	5000 do	101¾
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	64	5000 do	101¾
10000 do	64¾	18000 do	101¾
10000 do	64¾	20000 N O Pac 1st	84
5000 do	64¾	50000 Ore Short Line 6s	93¾
15000 do	64¾	4000 Pac of Mo 2d	110¾
90000 do	65	1000 S P M & M—Dak Ex	103¾
10000 do	64¾	5000 St L M—S & F 1st	105
85000 do	64¾	5000 Tex Pac inc 1 g	45
6000 do	64¾	5000 do	44¾
1000 do	65¼		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg	123¾	20000 N Y W S & B 1st	65¼
10000 U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	5000 do	65¾
1000 Tenn 6s new	37½	10000 do	66
10000 C P gold bonds	111¾	10000 do	66¼
15000 do	111¾	35000 do	66¾
4000 C B & Q deb 5s	92	10000 do	67¾
5000 do	92	13000 do	67¾
10000 C & O	92¾	6000 N O Pac 1st	84
1000 C & O cur	47	3000 do	84¾
3000 C & O 1st—Series B	96	4000 do	84¾
3000 Can Southern 1st	95¾	7000 do	84¾
2000 D & R G—W 1st	70½	3000 do	84¾
5000 M & S P 1st—W & M	91	10000 do	84¾
5000 Mutual Union 6s	80	10000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	102¾
4000 N Y L E & W L 1st	30½	5000 do	102¾
5000 N Y W S & B 1st	65¼	25000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	71¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 Can So 1st gold	95¾	5000 No Pac 1st coup	101¾
5000 C & O cur	47	15000 do	101¾
1000 Kas Pac 1st cons	93¾	3000 N J C inc	10
1000 M K & T con 7s	108½	5000 O & T 1st	79¾
20000 N Y W S & B 1st	66¼	9000 Ohio Central inc	20
22000 do	66¾	1000 Tex Cent 1st	107¾
25000 do	66¾	1000 Un Pac 1st	114¾
6000 do	66¾	3000 do	113¾
95000 do	67	67 Bank of N Y	302
1000 No Pac 1st coup	101¾	15 Mot Bank	149

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Money market easy at 2½@3, closed at 2½c. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6%. Sterling exchange, Bankers' bills, dull at 481¾, do demand 484¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—There is little change to note in the condition of monetary affairs. The supply of loanable funds is still large, but the money market is by no means active for the season, what is deemed desirable paper being still rather scarce, and transactions being further restricted by a difference of views between borrowers and lenders as to rates. At the clearing-house today the rate to borrowing banks was steady at 1¾ per cent, and New York funds sold at a premium of 15c on $1,000. In the general market call loans rule at 3½@4¼ per cent. The rate for discounts to bank customers is steady at 5@5½ per cent, and good outside paper ranges from 5@6 per cent, commercial drafts at 6¼ per cent. Good manufacturing paper passes at 4½ per cent, with but little offering. On short time there is something doing occasionally at 4 per cent, but such transactions are exceptional. At the clearing-house the gross exchanges today were $14,225,102, and the balances $1,747,059. The stock market showed a good degree of activity, but it was the feverishness of weakness and unsettled nerves which accounted for it. Of course the prominent feature was the movement in New York & New England, which had been brought before the public eye in a new aspect by the midnight appointment of a Receiver. The latest sale at the board before today was at 18¾, and it opened this morning at 13¾, the next sale being at 15, making an extreme decline of 5¼ per cent. After this, with some fluctuations, the stock gradually recovered to 14¾, but again receded to 13¾, which was bid at the close. The total number of shares sold was 2,977. In the bonds the ⅞ opened at 95, declined to 93¾, advanced to 94, and finally closed at 93¾. The 6s sold at 80. Under the depressing influence existing over the market Atchison was affected, declining from 79 Monday to 77¾. Its recuperative force was shown later in the day, and it recovered to 78½, finally closing at 78¾, which was bid at the close. The temporary settlement of differences between the Atchison and St. Louis & San Francisco Companies in regard to the Atlantic & Pacific Road is said to have been formally ratified by both corporations. It is understood that the vote on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company stood six to seven in favor of the Atchison and Seligman plan against Messrs. Gould and Huntington. By the settlement, it is said, the Atchison and the St. Louis & San Francisco Companies will each pay $200,000 and the syndicate $200,000 more to the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and take security upon proceeds of land sales now in negotiation. Mexican Central 7s declined from 58 to 56@56¼; Sonora 7s declined ⅛, to 96; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s advanced 1, to 128; Union Pacific sinking fund 5s, 1, to 115. Bell telephone declined from 189 to 185@186.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Am. Bell	100	85	85	85	85
Mex. Tel	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Atchison	900	78	78¾	77¾	77¾
C., B. & Q.	200	120	120	120	120
Flint	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
K. P. & Sioux C.	100	78	78	78	78
N. Y. & N. E.	2,910	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
Union Pacific	600	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Copper Tel	100	1	1	1	1
Pewabic mining	50	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Second board.					
Atchison	200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Flint	100	29	29	29	29
do pref	60	99	99	99	99
Mex. Cent. rights	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
N. Y. & N. E.	200	15¾	14¾	15¾	14
Pullman	50	115	115	115	115
Union Pacific	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Bell, ex. div	10	186	186	186	186
Quincy Mining	10	46	46	46	46
Huron	25	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

15000 Mex Cen 7s	56¼	1000 Sonora 7s	96
10000 do	56	1000 Union Pacific 8s	115
5000 do	56¼		

SECOND BOARD.

10000 Mex Cen 7s	56¼	3000 N Y & N E 6s	80
10000 N Y & N E 7s	99	5000 Denver Ex 4s	87¾
5000 do	99¼		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special]—Clearings, $12,886,870; balances, $1,726,670. Money, 4@5. The new year opened with a market which, while it showed no increase of outside business, showed some inclination to resist free selling, continued depression of the last few days of 1883. The Northern Pacifics and Oregon & Transcontinental were fairly active, and show net gains for the day; Oregon & Transcontinental 1¾, to 31¾; Northern Pacific preferred 1, to 53¾; common 1, to 25¼. The publication of the Oregon & Transcontinental statement was discussed with much interest, and was construed in so favorable a light by the bulls that at the face value of assets, said to be intact, stock was shown to be worth 40, and 38¾ was bid until the opening of the New York Stock Exchange, where a less sanguine view was taken, and the price then dropped to 29¾. A feature today was Jersey, which advanced from 81 to 85¼ on good buying, based, it is thought, on the favorable statement of earnings to be published tomorrow. Reading was better in sympathy, gaining ¾, to 27¾. The Reading bulls were confident in their predictions of a 3 per cent cash dividend this month, and bets as high as $500 were offered and not taken. Its accomplishment in Philadelphia was depressed on the resignation of President Jones, the price declining ½, to 10¾, when the general list was firm. Pennsylvania was well sustained by its friends, the occasional demonstrations of the bears against it having very feeble.

The market closed steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57¾	58¼
Reading	27¾	27¾
Lehigh Valley	70¾	71¼
Northern Pacific, common	25¼	25¾
Northern Pacific preferred	53¼	53¾
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	44¾
R., S. V. & P.	10¾	10¾
J. C.	80¾	81
Oregon Transcontinental	31¾	31¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The market for Eastern exchange underwent a sharp advance today. Between banks it sold up from 50c discount on $1,000 to 25c and 50c premium. The counter rate was advanced to par and $1.20 premium and $1.10 premium selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—Sterling exchange, Bankers' bills, 481¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—P. m.—Consols, 100 15-16; Illinois Central, 136¼; Pennsylvania Central, 60; New York Central, 116; Erie, 27¾; Reading, 28¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £7,000.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Rentes, 75f 32½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—In mining stocks Little Chief was strong at 59c, in view of the dividend of 10c just declared; Green Mountain firm and in demand at $1.75; Harlem weak, selling as low as 12c; Sierra Nevada unchanged at $3.00; Chrysolite weaker at $1.10; Bodie, $1.20; Sonora Consolidated sold down to 9c; Consolidated Virginia was firm at 30c; Sierra Grande unchanged at 64c; Iron Silver quiet at $2.05.

Homestake	15¾	Quicksilver	5¾
Iron Silver	2.20	Quicksilver pfd	25
Ontario	29	Sutro	16

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony	139	Pewabic	1¼
Calumet & H	220	Quincy	46
Copper Falls		Silver Islet	5
Franklin	8¾	Huron	1¾

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Mt. Diablo	$2.00
Best & Belcher	2.87½	Navajo	2.50
Bodie Con	1.25½	Northern Belle	.85
California	1.90	Ophir	3.12½
Chollar	2.62½	Potosi	1.12½
Con. Virginia	.50	Savage	1.12½

Eureka Con	2.12½	Sierra Nevada	3.12½
Gould & Curry	1.75	Union Con	2.62½
Hale & Norcross	2.50	Utah	1.25
Mexican	2.00	Yellow Jacket	2.12½

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets averaged fairly active yesterday, though the trading was very irregular and mostly local. There was a sharp bear movement early in the day, then an almost equally sharp advance, and another decided down turn near the close of the session, which was mostly in grain.

Provisions were rather quiet and averaged much higher. They started up early in the day on the light receipts of hogs and the idea that the storm will make them light for several days to come, while the average weight for December was reported to be 4 lbs less than for the same month in 1882. There was rather sharp buying for awhile, led by Cudahy, but the market turned down with the break in wheat and corn, and then partially recovered, but remained unsettled, and with not much trading. There was almost no shipping demand, and the trade was rather disposed to go slow till the posing of stocks shall show how much stuff there is to trade on. The deliveries on January contracts were heavy, but no larger than were expected. Pork advanced 25@27½c, fell back 25c, improved 15c, receded 7½c, and closed on 'Change 10c above the latest prices of Monday at $14.42½ bid for February and $14.95 bid for May. Lard sold up 15c, and closed at an improvement of 10c, at $8.95 bid for February and $9.30 bid for May. Short ribs closed 5c higher at $7.27½ bid for February, after selling at $7.35. Liverpool was reported 6d higher on lard, but 1s lower on long clears. On the afternoon call the market was steady. Later lard was quoted at $8.97½ for February, and 7,000 brls February pork sold at $14.62½, mostly by Lester to Cudahy.

Flour was in rather better demand, with no quotable change in prices. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was active and averaged weak. It declined 1¾@1¾c, reacted ¾c, and turned back, closing on 'Change ¾@1c below the latest prices of Monday, at 94¾c for February and $1.01⅜ for May. The British markets were called dull, our receipts were again large, and the weakness in corn helped to sap the already waning confidence in wheat. A great deal of long grain was thrown on the market, and this invited considerable short selling, under which the market sank to $1.01⅜ for May, at which point the early sellers began to fill, which turned the market. Mostly long wheat was sold for this month and next, while the selling for May seemed to be principally short wheat. Holmes was the leading seller. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 93¾@93¾c, with No. 2 Minnesota nominally at ¼c premium. No. 3 spring was quoted at 76¼@80¼c. No. 2 red at 96@98c, and No. 3 red at 88@90c. On the afternoon call the market was steady except that May sold at $1.01¼@1.01¾, and closed at $1.01⅝ bid. Later it was quoted at $1.01⅜ bid.

Corn was active and generally weak. January declined 2c (to 54c), then advanced 2¾c, and closed on 'Change ¾c above the latest price of Monday, at 56¾c, while May closed unchanged at 58¾c bid, after selling at 57¾@59¼c. The British markets were called dull, and our receipts were large, but contained a less percentage of No. 2 (about 38). The market started down on the report that the St. Louis elevators had received orders to ship all their No. 2 to this city, while the deliveries on January contracts were large enough to weaken the knees of some who did not receive any of it. The selling was large, and mostly miscellaneous, involving the squeezing out of a lot of minor holders, and the process was helped by a little pounding on the part of men who did not sell much. The market turned on the discovery that all the corn delivered —about 1,000,000 bu—had been taken and paid for by Schwartz & Dupee, while it was not discovered that that firm was selling any. It was then whispered around that they had made arrangements to take in another 4,000,000 bu, which some people think is about 1,000,000 bu more than the elevators can take in this month. The resulting up turn was a sharp one. The New York party was suspected of having wanted to unload for this month, but decided that to be impossible, and so sold as much of it for February as could be worked off. Cash No. 2 sold at 54¼@56¾c; new mixed at 46¾@47c; and rejected at 46@46¾c, mostly at 40¼c. In the afternoon the market advanced ¼@¾c, though with large selling. May closing on the call at 59c bid. It was afterwards quoted at 59c bid.

Oats were rather unsettled, fluctuating in sympathy with corn. Sales of cash No. 2 were made at 32½@32¾c, being ¼@¾c lower than Monday. Futures opened ¾@1¼c higher than Monday's latest prices, but with the decline in corn dropped off ¾@ ⅝c but closed a little firmer at 32¾c for January, 33¾c for February, and 37¾c for May. The sample market was moderately active, No. 2 white selling at 34c on track and at 33¼@34½c free on board cars. No. 2 white in store was nominally the same as No. 2 mixed. On the afternoon call the market was steady.

Rye was ¼c lower and quiet. Cash No. 2 sold at 58¾c. In futures there was little doing in the near deliveries, and there were 50,000 or 75,000 bu May sold at 65@65¼c, closing at 65c bid. March was nominally 60c, February sold at 59¼@59½c, closing at 59¾c bid, and January sold at 58¾c. On the afternoon call May sold at 64¾@65c, being easier.

Barley was a little more active and 2@2½c lower for cash No. 3, which sold early at 62c and later at 61¾c. One 5,000 bu lot of February sold at 64c, and 62¼c was bid at the close. No. 3 in store was nominally 43c early, but near the end of the session was quoted at about 42c.

Seeds were quiet. Flax was easy at $1.39@1.40 on track, and about $1.36 for winter storage, with regular receipts about $1.38. Timothy was steady at $1.25@1.25, with clover unchanged at $6.00 for prime.

There was scarcely a perceptible improvement in business in jobbing circles. Dry goods were dull in all departments and prices remain easy. Boots and shoes were inactive, as were also clothing and millinery. In the grocery market there was a light movement at nominally steady prices. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were dull as previously quoted. Butter and cheese were dealt in sparingly. There was a light demand for oils at steady prices. Coal was fairly active. Hay was quiet and a shade firmer. Hides were steady, and tallow and wool unchanged at quotations. Eggs were firm. Broom-corn was steady, and poultry and game were quiet. Whisky was unchanged.

We appear to have had our January bulge in December. Yesterday was a January thaw in the grain markets.

It was reported yesterday that the grain elevators of this city have refused to take in any more low-grade corn. This is not true, except in regard to the Alton, which is full. The other houses are still glad to receive the low-grade corn, because it has to be moved out, while the No. 2 may prove to be "coming home to stay." The low grades are mostly selling on track, because they command the best prices there, and little of them are offered to go into store.

Cudahy and Steevers were probably the heaviest buyers in the pits yesterday. Irwin, Orr & Co. and Dwight and Gillett sold largely of May wheat early, and J. B. Hobbs and Baker, with Ira Holmes and Comstock, bought a good deal on the upturn. In corn Counselman and Schwartz & Dupee were the largest sellers for February.

New York has in store only 485 bu of straight No. 2 spring, with some 40,000 bu of hard No. 2. Some people there think they could sell a little if they had it to dispose of. New York appears to have received some 18,000,000 bu less of wheat and flour in 1883 than in 1882.

A British letter says that wheat is about as heavy in England now as it was last October, when the market was 90c here. Are they still waiting for our "reservoir to burst"?

An Ohio grain-dealer writes that the people of that State "are paying New York prices for wheat all over the State."

The grain received by rail in this city during 1883 averaged as follows, if there were no mistake in the Board of Trade footings: Wheat, 459 bu; corn, 535 bu; oats, 975 bu; rye, 521; and barley, 868 bu to the car-load. The last is probably erroneous. In other words, the receipts of barley appear to have been less than reported.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2¼c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$ 14.12½	$14.22½@14.45	$14.25
February	14.42½	14.35 @14.60	14.42½
March	14.42½	14.32½@14.77½	14.60
May	14.87½	14.90 @15.10	14.95

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

January	$ 8.77½	$ 8.80 @ 8.87½	$8.80
February	8.85	8.87½@ 8.97½	8.95
March	9.05	9.05 @ 9.07½	9.05
May	9.25	9.25 @ 9.40	9.30

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

THE COURTS.

A Colored Man Ejected from an Omnibus Ten Years Ago Still Claiming Damages.

The Ancient Colored Man Still Suing.

Judge Smith is hearing the case of Timothy O. Cooper against Ferd W. Clarence, and Harold S. Peck, Directors of the People's Omnibus & Baggage Company. Cooper is a butternut-colored individual who has been fighting the company for nearly ten years to compel it to pay him damages for throwing him out of a 'bus in 1873 after he had paid his fare. The only objection made to him was on account of his color. When the driver ejected him he received severe injuries which have permanently disabled him. On a former trial Cooper recovered a verdict, but it was set aside by the Appellate Court on the ground that there was no evidence to warrant a judgment against Clarence and Harold Peck. F. W. Peck was President of the company, and it is charged he issued an order to the effect that no negroes should be allowed in the company's line of buses.

Items.

Judge Barnum yesterday began the hearing of the case of Mrs. Julia Moraghan against the City of Chicago to recover $10,000 damages. She claims that the 22d of June, 1882, she fell through a sidewalk on Ontario street, near Market, and received severe injuries, for which the city should be compelled to compensate her.

The will of the late Jacob George Schwarz was probated yesterday, and letters testamentary issued to Babetta Schwarz in bond of $60,000. The entire estate, real and personal, is worth $30,000, and includes an interest in the firm of Schwarz & Kles, and the widow, Babetta Schwarz, is the sole legatee.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. C., P. & S. W. R. Co.; receiver's report from May to Sept., 1883, inclusive ref. to Bishop.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Chew vs. Hyman; heard an exc. of compit. to Master's report and taken under advisement.

Law orders—Sigmund vs. Town of Lagon; dem. to narr. ovrid. and lv. to withdraw demr. and to plead in 30 days.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—U. S. vs. Loring and Flemming; mo. of defts. for new trial and in arrest of judt. ovrid. and motions for extra judgment taken under advisement until Jan. 14.

Bankruptcy orders—2,393, Great Western Ins. Co.; ord. as prepared. 2,540, Warner's Proprietary Medicine Co.; ord. that creditors objecting to assg's. acct. file security for costs before proceeding further.—2,218, Wrisley Bros.; same order.

Appellate Court.

Orders—1,634, Sprochnle vs. Dietrich; time to file appeal bond ex. 20 days.—1,662, Ennis vs. Knuis; appeal ald. in bond for $200 in damages.—1,678, R. Co. vs. Fiske; same in 12,647 for $1,000.—1,724, Richter vs. Schroder; dim. of rec. sug. by apple. and lv. to file addtl. rec. instead.—1,734, Morrison vs. Swanson; by appl. to dis. appl. for want of jurisdiction.—1,627, Miller vs. Glass; taken on call.—1,681, Field vs. Herrick; argued and taken.—1,725, Stevens vs. Brown; taken on call.—1,726, Campbell vs. Kingsbury; sub. on call.—1,734, Richter vs. Schroeder; argd. by appls. and taken.—1,728, National Type Co. vs. Keystone Jig Co.; argd. and taken.—1,736, Bangs vs. Brown; same ord.—1,727, Davis vs. Rosenberg; taken on appll's. briefs, and 15 days for appls. to file addtl. briefs.—1,729, Nichols vs. Nichols; taken on call.—1,731, Launder vs. City of Chicago; taken on call.—1,699, C. & E. I. R. R. Co. vs. Geary; pet. of appills. for rehearing filed and taken.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,055—William J. McGarigle vs. Samuel Rastall; confession of judgment, $914. Knickerbocker & Holdom, attys.

90,057—Dora Angermeyer vs. John Tippin. Case, $5,000. Monroe & Leedy, attys.

90,058—E. H. Gaffney et al. vs. Seth F. Hanchett, Charles A. Coutant, and James Wright. Replevin, $4,029.23. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

90,059—Alexander Black et al. vs. C. H. Strauss and S. Mayer. Asst., $400. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

90,060—Samuel Shoyer et al. vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, $243.78. Same attys.

90,061—Levi M. Comstock, use, etc., vs. N. P. Cory. Appeal.

90,062—Louis Mueller vs. D. S. Moore and E. W. Decker. Confession of judgment, $843.20. Arnold Tripp, atty.

90,063—Frederick A. Howe vs. Henry T. Steele. Asst., $2,000. Bulwer, Mason & Minns.

90,064—D. S. Moore, use, etc., vs. James C. Gault. Garnishment. Arnold Tripp, atty.

90,065—Asst., $800. Suppressed for service.

90,066—John A. Schleias vs. Joseph and Mary Simek. Case, $5,000. Clarence F. Dore, atty.

90,067—Philo L. Miller et al. vs. M. Strauss and S. Mayer. Asst., $8,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, atty.

90,068—John Menke et al. vs. Henry L. Strauss and Samuel Mayer. Confession of judgment, $30,00. C. L. Easton, atty.

90,069—Alexander Campbell et al. vs. C. W. Div. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. Bonfield & Dale, attys.

90,070—Benjamin Lindauer et. al. vs. Moses W. Gray, William Burt, and Charles H. Kingmen.—Case, $2,000. B. M. Smith, atty.

SUPPRESSED MONDAY—90,048—Solomon Wormser et al. vs. H. L. Strauss and S. Mayer. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Law order—10,068, Hall vs. Sills; by stip. ord. dis. set aside and lv. to reinst.—10,068, Arnold vs. Redfield; dis. d. c.—340, Pearce vs. Anderson; ord. by stip. cause redocketed and ord. that money heretofore pd. in this cause remain in hands of Clerk till further ord. ov. 254, Bushnell & Price; by agreem't. sub. to ct., garn. dis., costs pd. and sat.

Judgment—10,048, Dietz et al. vs. Chicago Ruffing Co.; verd. issues for pltf., $206.31, and judgt.

JUDGE ANTHONY—10,285, Welderhold, use, etc., vs. Bruns; dem. ov. 2d plea; sust'd.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—9,228, Oswald vs. Eberhard; dis. pffs. cost and judgt., want pros.—9,271, Drinkwatter vs. Hanchett; same ord.—9,304, Oakford vs. Oakford; same ord.—9,384, Raab vs. Globe Ins. Co.; same ord.; 9,400, Johnson vs. Scatfield; same ord.—9,448, Sonnenschein vs. Meyer; same ord.—9,464, Oakford vs. Schroeder vs. Hanchett; same ord.—9,474, Rounsavell vs. Getchell; same ord.—9,328, C. D. Co. vs. Bauchwitz; same ord.—9,500, Hooker vs. Mayer; same ord.—8,818, Palmer vs. Bailey; by stip. time to file bond and bill of exs. extd. five days.—9,438, Mahoney vs. McBride; pff. take non-suit.—11,454, Hamburger vs. Rosenblatt; dis. n. c.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

46,945—Centaur Co. vs. Seth F. Hanchett, Sheriff, and F. F. Eggleston. Replevin, $173.40. F. J. Smith and F. A. Helmer, attys.

46,946—Mary Ann Farnum vs. Charles A. Farnum. Bill for divorce for habitual drunkenness and cruelty. C. A. Dibble, solr.

46,947—Isaac N. Salem vs. John K. Russell, Robert W. Wegg, and William S. Harbert. Bill to set aside trust deed. John R. Parker, solr.

46,948—Edward D. and Maria H. Garrison to adopt Edna Blossom Brown, an orphan.

46,947—Acheson Harden vs. C. A. Coutant & Co. Att., $2,000. Wagner, Baskley & Flavery, attys.

46,948—John W. Goetz & Co. vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, $5,800. F. J. Smith and John Morris, attys.

46,949—Isaac N. Salem vs. John K. Russell. Same.

46,950—William J. Wilson vs. Crescent Mfg. Co. Confession of judgt., $450. Mason Bros. attys.

46,951—Same vs. same. Same for $1,239.33. Same attys.

46,952—Jeremiah Quinlan and John J. Quinlan vs. John Gale. Asst., $800. Henry Van Schaack, atty.

46,953—Carlton D. Tobey vs. Athalia Tobey. Bill for divorce for desertion. William G. Witherell, solr.

46,954—Hannah Maloney vs. Michael Maloney. George strong Jr. Debt, $1,000. De Witt C. Jones, atty.

46,955—Rose Liberty vs. George H. Liberty. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. John Gibbons, solr.

46,956—Martin McCue, use of Charles Held, vs. Eckhart Thou, James J. Hoch, and Jesse B. Burton. Appeal.

46,957—M. H. Serium vs. H. S. Paulsen. Appeal.

46,958—George F. Bailey vs. Frances Bailey. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. John H. Battin Jr., solr.

SUPPRESSED MONDAY—46,932—James A. McNally vs. John Svenson. Attcht., $1,122.45. P. J. Ellert, atty.

46,953—Kaiser & Van Gunten vs. same. Attcht., $381.50. Same atty.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER.—Guardianships—Est. Franklin Mackey, minor; letters of guardianship to Nellie F. Mackey, bond in $2,500 aprvd.—Est. Herbert D. Newcomb et al., minors; letters of guardianship to Abbie F. Newcomb, bond in $8,000 aprvd.—Est. John Nowak; letters of guardianship to Mary Nowak; Swypurek, bond in $100 aprvd.—Est. Mary Jane Ingraham et al., minors; letters of guardianship to Andrew Lewis, bond in $500 aprvd.—Est. Charles L. Elliott, bond in $500 aprvd.

Wills—Est. Jacob George Schwarz; will proven and letters test. to Babetta Schwarz and Joseph Theurer, ind. bond in $60,000 aprvd., pf. heirsh.—Est. Philip Dreesbach; letters test. to Susanna Dreesbach, ind. bond in $40,000 aprvd.

Administration—Est. Mary Hyde; letters admin. to collect to Frederick Sommers, bond in $4,0 aprvd.

Orders—Est. Edward Ewing; spl. bond for sale of real est. aprvd.—Est. Alexander Schroeder et al., minors; alias citn. vs. John F. Newell, ret. Jan. 9, 2 p. m.—Est. Charles Harding; inv., appmt. and wid. awd. aprvd.—Est. John Gebauer; pf. heirsp.—Est. John Trainor; citn. vs. extr., ret. Jan. 4, 10 a. m.—Est. Ephraim Addens; will contd. over $20,0.—Est. John Hairr; inv., apprsmt., and wid. awd. aprvd., and wid. sel. filed.—Est. Ephraim Addens; William G. Coke appid. atty. to defend est. vs. citn. for exhi. of trust.—Estate of Elgiview; citn. of Fox Bros. allid. for $38.—Est. Alexander N. Fuller; admr. to set. acct. in 20 days.—Est. Stephen Lawson, minor; grdn's. final acct. aprvd., and he dischgd.—Est. Elizabeth Sullivan; final acct. aprvd., est. ret., and admr. dischgd.—Est. Patrick Sullivan; same extr., and citn. dischgd.—Est. Mary Larsen; spl. bond for sale of real est. aprvd.—Est. Herman Brinkhoff; inv. and apprsmt. aprvd.—Est. Joseph Rohrer; final acct. aprvd., est. set., and admx. discha.—Est. Edward Rohrer, minor; grdn. ins. inv. aprvd.—Est. Franklin J. Culver; new appts. warrant issued.—Est. Theodore Smith; pf. heirsp.—Est. Francis E. Munson; ptnership, inc., and dpsnt. aprvd.—Est. John Buckingham; extrs. second annl. acct. aprvd., and extrs. excused from settling final acct. until 15 months from date.—Est. Emma L. Harvey et al., minors; acct. of foreign grdn. filed, and deed. grdn. and sureties on his bond dischgd.—Est. Frederick Vogt; lv. to one of heirs to withd. appr.—Est. Margaret Brick; admr. to set. acct. in 60 days.—Est. J. W. Humbler; same.—Est. John Vogt et al., minors; grdns. inv. aprvd.—Est. Mary Ryan; est. set., and extr. to be dischgd. on filing rec.—Est. Anton Laub; g. a. t. apptd., and ans. filed.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE MORAN—486, Nellie Adams and Maggie O'Brien, larceny; jury trial, verdict guilty; O'Brien over 18 and under 18 years of age; Adams guilty; value of property, $40; term fixed at four years in the penitentiary; motion for a new trial entered.—Grand jury returned 3 indictments.—541, James Young alias James McCarthy; forgery, jury trial; evidence, arguments, and instructions heard; verdict guilty, and term fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

JUDGE GARY—544, George Cooper, larceny; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.—561, Dennis Dalton, receiving stolen goods; sentenced to four months in the House of Correc.—John Wilson, larceny; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.—620, Patrick Moore, larceny; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.—648, William Larkins, larceny; sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.—644, Oscar Bass, larceny; sentenced to fifteen months in the House of Correction.—638, Edward Orb, receiving stolen property; sentenced to one day in the County Jail.—649, same; nolle prossed.—652, Thomas Brennan; burglary; plea of not guilty withdrawn, motion to quash the indictment overruled and plea of not guilty entered.—644, Thomas Hull, default and forfeiture of $1,000 of recisre facias reitt dismissed at defendant's cost.—653, Robert Donnon, murder; continued by defendant.—621, William Nixon, obtaining money by false pretenses; jury trial; verdict not guilty.—625, same; jury trial; sealed verdict this morning.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his chancery calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 142.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,864, 9,886, 9,908, 9,916, 9,940. No. 9,702, Cooper vs. Peck, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court until Jan. 5.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos 9,176, 9,254, 9,260, 9,268, 9,284, 9,292. No. 9,176, Brix vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co., on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—No court until Jan. 4.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No court until Jan. 4.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 268, 286, 294, 296, 304. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,092, 3,666, 3,668, 3,336. No. 3,334, Moraghan vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No court.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 5, 46, 48. No cause on hg.

JUDGE MORAN—No court until Jan. 7.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases in the morning on the North Side. 2 p. m., gen. Nos. 4,157, 4,158, 4,172, 4,173.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 111 and 115.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 619, 621, 622, 624, 657, and 673.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Supreme Court, United States:

No. 15. Original ex parte in the matter of Jasper Garborough et al., petitioners; on motion of Mr. J. L. Pugh, leave granted; and the petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari.

No. 582. The County of Dixon, Nebraska, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Field; motion to dismiss under the twentieth rule by Mr. A. J. Poppleton and Mr. J. M. Thurston for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. W. L. Joy and Mr. George G. Wright for the defendant in error.

No. 668. E. J. Hart, plaintiff in error, vs. Marion Sanson et al.; submitted under the twentieth rule by Mr. W. Hallett Phillips and Mr. H. J. Levy for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. A. S. Lathrop for the defendant in error.

No. 696. The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Clephane; submitted under twentieth rule by Mr. A. G. Riddle for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. William F. Cobb, Mr. C. C. Cole, and Mr. W. A. Cook for the defendant in error.

No. 803. William Gardner et al., appellants, vs. Martin Herz et al.; submitted under the twentieth rule by Mr. Edward N. Dickerson for appellants and Mr. Francis for the appellees.

No. 880. Charles R. Bissell, plaintiff in error, vs. The Township of Spring Valley, Cherokee County, Kansas; submitted under twentieth rule by Mr. Alfred Emmis for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. W. H. Rossington for defendant in error.

No. 1,052. The City of Jonesboro, appellant, vs. the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company et al.; submitted under the twentieth rule by Mr. William S. Day and Mr. Sidney Breese for appellant and Mr. George A. Sanders for appellees.

No. 1,227. Charles L. Krippendorf, appellant, vs. William L. Hyde et al.; submitted under the twentieth rule by Mr. D. Y. Burns for appellant and by Mr. Lew Wallace and Mr. A. W. Hatch for appellees.

No. 1,151. The United States, appellants, vs. Albert Grant, surviving partner, etc.; submitted on motion to dismiss or affirm by Mr. F. Phillips and Mr. W. Hallett Phillips in support thereof and by Mr. Solicitor-General Phillips in opposition thereto.

No. 9. Augustus D. Juillard, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas S. Greenman; submitted for Mr. George Edmunds and Mr. William Allen Butler for plaintiff in error and by Mr. James McKeen and Mr. T. H. Talbot for defendant in error. This is the legal-tender case.

No. 837. Alfred Shidell et al., appellants, vs. George H. Grandjean, etc.; submitted by Mr. Shidell et al., appellants, vs. James G. Richardson, Register, etc.: No. 916. Alfred Shidell et al., appellants, vs. Thomas J. Calder et al.: No. 917. Alfred Shidell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles Taehiru. Argument of these cases was commenced by Mr. James L. Bradford for the appellants and plaintiffs in error and continued by Mr. Solicitor-General Phillips for the appellee in No. 837 and by Mr. William Grant for the appellees and defendants in error in Nos. 916 and 917, and continued by Mr. J. L. Bradford for the appellants and plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court here today:

Lucinde Bank vs. Keeler; motion to set cause for oral argument denied.

Swieger vs. People; time extended to plaintiff to file brief in ten days.

Deer vs. Commissioners of Highways; supersedeas awarded.

Blake vs. People; time to file record, abstracts, and briefs denied.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. May; leave given to file additional petition for re-hearing.

The People ex rel. vs. Chambers; leave given to file additional appeal bond.

City of Bloomington vs. Schutz; motion for time to file briefs by appellee.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Morrison, Anderson & B., 1 bale burlaps; D'Anona, 1 case earthenware; E. W. Gillett, 1 case saffron; J. W. Goetz & Co., 1 case kid gloves; Burke, Walker & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 19 cases musical instruments; G. Hinstorff, 2 cases books; Marshall Field & Co., 26 cases dry goods; H. H. Hayden, 1,128 sacks salt; I. McKeand, 1,375 sacks salt; C. P. Willard & Co., 666 sacks salt; J. Hohrn, 1 case agates; Olson & Lagori, 31 cases chestnuts; H. Cotton & Co., 2 cases cigars; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 3 cases cigars; Davidson & Sons, 3 cases granite; A. H. Abbott, 2 cases artist's material; G. F. Foster & Son, 1 case metallic fringes; A. Blade, 2 eighth-casks brandy; E. S. Bristol & Gale, 1 plow; McQuaid & Ahren, 10 cases whisky; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 29 cases dry goods; A. S. Gage & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 9 cases dry goods; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case manufactured steel; Field, Benedict & Co., 3 cases dry goods. Collections, $18,710.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN LOUISIANA.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—A man named Mills, living on Bayou Bartholomew, in Louisiana, just beyond the Arkansas State line, was last Tuesday night called out of his house by a party of three horsemen, who asked to stay all night. Their request being granted they entered the house, when they assaulted Mills, knocking him senseless. There was only one other inmate of the dwelling, a woman, Mills' sister, about 70 years old, who was bound and gagged, after which they plundered the house of $800 in currency and silver. Just before leaving the house Mills recovered consciousness and attacked them with a bar of iron. The robbers shot him twice, and, leaving him dead, mounted their horses and rode away. The sister of the murdered man was discovered and released the next day by a chance visitor. She had suffered terribly, and is now prostrated. Mills was about 70 years of age.

OBSCENE PICTORIAL PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—In receiving the final report of the grand jury for the December term today, Judge Arnold said: "What you say with regard to the exhibition of obscene pictorial papers in shop windows and at stands in the street comes with particular force and timeliness. It will apply also to the display of obscene posters. These things constitute a crying evil. A society ought to be formed for the suppression of them, just as societies have been formed for the eradication of other evils. I remember the time when the exhibition of such pictures as some theatrical managers and publishers of a certain order of pictorial papers now show with impunity would have had to be clandestinely exhibited, if at all, for fear of an indictment. But these managers and publishers have grown bold with toleration. They scatter their vile prints broadcast to pollute society. The effect upon the minds of youth and perhaps upon some people who are not young is demoralizing to the last degree. It is high time that steps were taken to wipe out the evil."

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

A List of Grants for the Week to Inventors in This Region.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The following patents were issued to Northwestern inventors:

Allen, Horace R., Indianapolis, Ind., cutter-bar etc., for mowing and reaping machines, also mowing machine; Armstrong, Festus S., Secor, Ill., combined seeder, plow, and harrow; Austin, John, Chicago, Ill., rotary plow.

Bagley, Moses F. and J. C. Dawson, Mount Vernon, Ill., steam-pump; Bailey, Fortune L., Freeport, Ind., saw set; Bammie, John, Milwaukee, Wis., hoop-fixing machine; Bell, Alexander H. and R. H., Flint, Mich., wagon-pole, also wagon running gear; Belcher, Frank S. and J. S., Charlotte, Mich., buckle; Bell, Enos, Minneapolis, Minn., platform scale; Berens, Charles J., Washington, Ind., refrigerator; Bilan, Louis, assignor of one-half to F. J. Horak and J. K. Beranek, Iowa City, Ia., permutation lock; Breeze, John H., Davenport, Ia., floating filter; Briggs, J. Smith, Mankato, Ill., flying targets; Burns, James, Chicago, Ill., cash and parcel carrier, also knock-down coop.

Cambry, William H., East Saginaw, Mich., grate-bar; Chapin, Lucius D., assignor to Chapin Pneumatic Iron Company, Chicago, Ill., making wrought iron; Clark, Alexander H., Fond du Lac, Wis., thrasher; Clark, Elijah C., and A. Dewey, Cannelton, Ind., feed mechanism for grinding-mills; Clement, Nelson, Chicago, Ill., ore reducing apparatus; Clipp, Hamilton, Leipsic, and F. M. Brock, New Providence, Ind., mail-bag; Cobb, Samuel C. and N. A. Wheeler, assignors to Janesville Machine Company, Janesville, Wis., harvester; Colby, Clarence L., Fairmont, Minn., cream gage for milk cans; Cole, David S., Columbus Junction, Ia., firearm; Cregier, Dewitt C., Chicago, Ill., water supply for cities.

Dailey, Joseph W., Detroit, Mich., fastening device for draft pins; Daugherty, Creet H., Fremont, Ind., cabinet for watch crystals; Dawson, William S., Cisco, Ill., device for holding bolts; Dickman, August and M. Heintz, Detroit, Mich., veneer.

Edwards, Albert Lea, Minn., ditching machine; Ely, William L., Detroit, Mich., match-splint machine.

Felt, Sumner D., Jackson, Mich., shepherd's crook; Finch, John M., assignor of one-half to G. S. Bennett, Jackson, Mich., automatic grain and flour sampler; Fitts, Harrison, Rollin, Mich., fruit-drier; Frese, Bernard, Chicago, Ill., apparatus for operating railway trains.

Gleason, Albert H., Wabash, Ind., wagon-tongue support; Goodman, Charles R., Hammond, Ind., apparatus for electrical welding; Groff, Joseph G., Connersville, Ind., saw-guard; Grotz, Charles, assignor to Garretson Ruffler Company, Oskaloosa, Ia., ruffling and shirring attachment for sewing-machines.

Hamilton, Robert, Franklin, Ind., clevis; Hendricks, William H., Whitehall, Ind., shoe for hoof-bound horses; Hinkley, George M., Milwaukee, Wis., saw-mill set works, also trunk-box for saw-mill carriages; Hodgen, William, Vincennes, Ind., flood fence.

Jewett, Charles A., Marshalltown, Ia., seal lock.

Kehl, Henry, Mason City, Ill., oat drill; Kennedy, James L., Sioux City, Ia., hitching device; Kicker, William, Mason, Mich., grain gate; Kimball, William F. and P. Bertemes, Englewood, Ill., fire-escape; Koch, Phillippe, Neuss-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignor to N. Godes, Preston, Ia., belt fastener.

Leslie, Oscar S., assignor of one-half to H. Landt, Milwaukee, Wis., shield for posts; Lux, John H. and P., Earlville, Ia., hay elevator and carrier.

Meredith, John T., Milwaukee, Wis., lime-kiln; Mikkelsen, Niels, Chicago, Ill., motor; Mitchell, Nathaniel, Sailor Springs, Ill., hen's-a-nest; Morgan, David E., assignor of one-half to A. G. Monroe, Detroit, Mich., car-coupling; Morgan, Isaac G., Des Moines, Ia., fire-escape and hook-and-ladder carriage; Mortenson, Laurids J. M., assignor of one-half to S. Anderson, Racine, Wis., machine for forming eye-bolts; Murdock, Charles F., Detroit, Mich., stop-valve; Myers, John W., Lincoln, Ind., device for fastening school-desks.

Noe, Marsh, Davenport., Ia., home-fastener.

Page, Calvin S., Champaign, Ill., corn-planter and check-row attachment; Poindexter Robert E., Indianapolis, Ind., saw set.

Reynolds, John M., Chicago, Ill., shell ornament; Robinson, Francis W., Richmond, Ind., straw-stacker; Romadka, Anthony V., Wauwatosa, Wis., trunk-roller and corner piece.

Selby, Priscilla, Belleville, Ill., corn-planter; Shelley, Frank W., and S. Kiser, Anderson, Ind., brick machine; Shepherd, Francis H., Davenport, Ia., wall-paper exhibiter; Shoemaker, Samuel, Kokomo, Ill., harrow; Shoup, Joseph A., Chicago, Ill., automatic advertising device; Stephens, Richard; Negaunee, Mich., ratchet drill; Stofer, Samuel J., North Liberty, Ind., fire-escape; Strong, William, Kalamazoo, Mich., picture case for tombstones.

Turley, Marshall, and R. T. Bryant, Council Bluffs, Ia., car-brake.

Van Ness, Orrin C., Pomme de Terre, Minn., grain-feeder and band-cutter for thrashing-machines.

Wadleigh, Joseph, Milks Grove, Ill., building-block; Wagner, Carl, Columbus, Ind., method of and machine for ornamenting wood; Wagner, Christopher, Fort Wayne, Ind., assignor of one-third to W. Kline, Toledo, O., device for attaching cross-bars to telegraph-poles; Walsh, Francis A., Milwaukee Wis., construction of packing vessels or cans; Webb, Albert L., Clinton, Ia., cigar-holder; White, Samuel, Cleveland, O., assignor of one-half to E. H. Campbell, Chicago, Ill., garment-supporter; Whitney, Charles, assignor of one-fourths to C. W. and W. W. Marsh, Sycamore, Ill., harvester-platform; Whitney, Charles, and W. W. Marsh, Sycamore, Ill., grain-binding harvester; Wilkin, Theodore S., Milwaukee, Wis., gang saw-mill frame, also gang saw-mills and saw-mill head-block; Williams, Edwin S., Howard, and J. E. Harder, assignors of one-third to A. V. Cleland, Niles, Mich., sheaf-carrier for harvester.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

A Comparison of Those Cities.

Minneapolis Tribune: In the following consolidated exhibit the figures for Minneapolis are from the *Tribune's* carefully verified statistics, and those for St. Paul are from the columns of the *Pioneer-Press* of that city, except in cases where obvious errors required that modification should be made in the interest of accuracy, or where no figures at all have been furnished by St. Paul papers. In each case the figures represent the year 1883:

Wholesale trade—Minneapolis	$115,558,615
St. Paul	65,200,000
Total	$180,758,615
Manufactures—Minneapolis	$ 48,627,400
St. Paul	16,925,000
Total	$ 65,550,400
No. real-estate transfers—Minneapolis	9,548
St. Paul	4,874
Total	14,422
Value of real-estate sales—Minneapolis	$ 26,977,868
St. Paul	12,981,331
Total	$ 39,958,199
No. new buildings erected—Minneapolis	3,513
St. Paul	2,870
Total	6,388
Alleged cost of new buildings—Minneapolis	$ 10,533,000
St. Paul	7,382,000
Total	$ 17,915,000
New business houses in the year—Minneapolis	548
St. Paul	506
Total	1,354
Banking capital—Minneapolis	$ 5,160,000
St. Paul	5,550,000
Total	$ 10,710,000
Population in 1880—Minneapolis	46,887
St. Paul	41,248
Total	88,115
Estimated Pop. Jan. 1, '84—Minneapolis	100,000
St. Paul	78,000
Total	178,000
Feet lumber sawed—Minneapolis	275,000,000
St. Paul	3,000,000
Total	278,000,000
Brls. flour manufactured—Minneapolis	4,521,800
St. Paul	278,000
Total	4,799,800
Amount of capital represented by business—Minneapolis	$ 51,155,000
St. Paul	26,100,000
Total	$ 77,255,000
Car-loads of freight—Minneapolis	313,500
St. Paul	128,350
Total	441,850

The aggregates embraced in the foregoing exhibit (which could be indefinitly prolonged) sufficiently indicate what kind of a business community is developing here on the Upper Mississippi, and what will be its ability to take care of itself in any competition that the future may have in store for it. Minneapolis and St. Paul will not be one city within any period that can have the slightest interest to this or the next generation; they will continue to have a separate destiny and diverse and often conflicting local interests; but in those matters in which coöperation is feasible and mutually beneficial they may constitute a unit of tremendous force.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN ARIZONA.

TUCSON, A. T., Jan. 2.—Arizona showed great progress during the last year, her population of 85,000 having doubled in three years. Assessed wealth, $24,200,000, against $12,000,000 in 1880; grain productions, 54,350,000 pounds; stock—cattle 285,000, sheep 680,000; stock increase during the year, 50 per cent; silver and gold bullion output for the year, $8,000,000; copper bullion, 28,000,000 pounds; value of the total product of the precious bullion and copper in Arizona the last four years, $35,542,000. During the year nine flowing artesian wells were developed in the southern part of the Territory. The last of the Apache renegades from Sonora surrendered to San Carlos last week. The Indians are all contented. General security is felt, and there is renewed confidence in Gen. Crook's control of the Indians. There is a general revival in property over the Territory. The mining outlook is flattering. Over $1,000,000 were invested in producing mines the last three months. There are ninety-eight public schools, with a total of 8,500 pupils and 136 school teachers; annual expenditure for the same, $108,000; valuation of school property, $157,000. There are eight Catholic and nineteen Protestant buildings, the Methodist Episcopal predominating. The final valuation of church property is over $100,000.

MILITIAMEN FINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Gen. Snowden, of the First Brigade, has given an example of militia discipline in this State by the promulgation of an order concerning the members who absented themselves from the annual State encampment last summer. Fifty-two men were brought before the court-martial, and twenty-nine were sentenced from $1 to $8 fine, or one to five days' imprisonment. In promulgating the order Gen. Snowden says: "Duty in the summer camps is imperative, and no man can be excused except for the gravest reasons; nor may he judge for himself whether the excuse is good or not."

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

H. Weisbrod, one-story cottage, 18x32 feet, No. 2840 Wallace street, $1,000.

J. Horan, two-story factory, 45x50 feet, No. 291 Michigan street, $1,000.

Bartholomae Leicht Company, two three-story dwellings, 48x55 feet, Nos. 123 and 128 Lincoln avenue, $36,000.

Mrs. Kate Jessle, two-story dwelling, 21x66 feet, No. 553 Marshfield avenue, $4,000.

Weak lungs and sensitive throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature usual in our climate, and in consequence *Asthmatic Affections, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, and similar complaints* are more to be more prevalent. Coughs and Colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy certain to remove pain, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Lifted Up

A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully about his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken with a severe crick in the back. For four days I was unable to turn in bed without help, and when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was induced to try ATHLOPHOROS, after all the usual remedies failed. In 30 minutes after taking the first dose I could bear weight on my feet. In two days I was able to get about and attend to business. In two other cases which have come to my knowledge its use has been attended with the same results."

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borrow a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS. On account of his poverty his name shall remain a secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheumatism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven doses, I had not a shadow of ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The medicine is all you claim for it."

Investigate ATHLOPHOROS all you please! Find all the fault you choose with it! and yet the fact remains, that it is doing what no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Dyspepsia is BAD.

BAD in its effects on the disposition. The man who can't comfortable digest his dinner is not a delightful companion.

BAD in its effects on the household. It sets people at variance with each other and makes them irregular and unreasonable.

BAD in its effects on the purse. A dyspeptic business man can't manage his affairs as prosperously as one with a healthy stomach.

Brown's Iron Bitters is GOOD.

GOOD in its effects on the dyspeptic. It gives him a sound digestion and enables him to enjoy the food he swallows.

GOOD in its effects on the family. It drives dyspepsia out, and with it the whole company of little demons that make home unhappy.

GOOD in its effects on business. With a sound digestion a man can face and overcome worries and troubles which would wreck a dyspeptic.

Try Brown's Iron Bitters. 4

RUPTURE CURED

By the Parker Retentive Truss, properly fitted. Broken limbs become sound by being properly set and an appliance to keep them in position.

"After wearing the Parker Retentive Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNELL, 56 Huron-st.

COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

A Christian Family School for Boys. Next term begins Jan. 8, 1884. Send for catalogue to CAPT. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, CHESTER. 22d Year. Degrees conferred. COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER.....Lessee
MILWARD ADAMS.....Manager

TONIGHT!

YALE GLEE CLUB COL

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. N. H. Davis, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Judge E. Callahan, of Robinson, Ill., is at the Leland.

The Hon. George R. Wendling, of Bloomington, Ill., is at the Palmer.

Charles Frohman, manager of the Madison Square company, is at the Palmer.

Congressman Lewis J. Hanback, of Osborne, Kas., was at the Clifton yesterday.

The Hon. J. F. Joy, ex-President of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. George A. Black, of Salt Lake City, ex-Secretary of Utah, is at the Tremont.

Col. Don A. Dodge, Special Agent of the General Land-Office, stationed at Duluth, is in the city.

IN GENERAL.

The Pension Agent here paid out $5,825,003 last year.

A special meeting of the Council will be held Friday night to consider "general business."

The County Board will probably consider at the meeting next Monday afternoon the appointment of a new Medical Board at the County Hospital.

Mr. E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, entertained a score of his railroad friends at dinner yesterday at the Palmer.

The list of proprietors of the Chicago *Herald* published in yesterday's TRIBUNE was not a complete one. There are four proprietors —to-wit: John R. Walsh, Martin J. Russell, Azel F. Hatch, and James W. Scott.

At the Madison Street Skating-Rink last evening there was a five-mile contest for a gold medal. Alfred Wilson was the winner; time, 26 minutes. Mr. Cooper, of Montreal, and Mr. Slater, of Chicago, were the judges.

The Chicago *Daily Telegram* will shortly be incorporated under the State law as a joint-stock corporation, with a capital of $100,000, the principal stockholders being gentlemen well known in this city. A change will be made in the publication management at once.

At the meeting of underwriters yesterday a Mr. Peck was delegated to adjust the loss on George L. Peterson & Co.'s furniture factory, and the following Adjustment Committees were appointed on the Seipp building fire: Gannon & McGrath, James Naghten, E. M. Teall, J. A. Miller; Magee & Bolton: C. R. Hopkins, E. M. Teall, A. D. Kennedy, F. Winters, R. W. Hosman.

Miss May Eunice Bangs and Mr. William De Witt Gausden were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bangs, No. 22½ Walnut street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiating. Quite a large number of friends were present, and an elegant supper was served. The bride was generously remembered in wedding gifts.

Philip Schuster, a cooper who was working in the basement of Nos. 49 and 51 River street, performed the feat of emptying a can of benzine and dropping a lighted cigar at the same time. In the explosion which followed he was terribly burned about the face and hands, and was removed to the County Hospital. The Fire Department was called out, but the damage to the place was very light.

What will in the future be known as the First Swedish Building & Loan Association of Chicago was organized last evening in Judge Prendergast's court-room at the County Building. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a temporary Board of Directors chosen. The regular officers will be elected at another meeting. The capital stock is to be $500,000, of which $29,700 have been subscribed.

The members of the Lake George Club met at the club grounds New-Year's Day, at Whiting's, Ind., to shoot at pigeons and glass balls. Mr. Vennetta and W. G. Payson tied on nine out of ten, and the "Supremacy Badge" was won by W. G. Payson in the shoot-off. The glass-ball badge was also won by W. G. Payson, by breaking fifteen straight. General sweepstake shooting followed to the general satisfaction of all.

The following-named officers of Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, Royal Arch Masons, were installed Monday evening last by Most-Eminent Comp. F. Hall, assisted by Eminent Comp. T. Cromlish: H. P., Denis Haworth; K., H. J. De Vry; S., R. S. Martin; Treasurer, J. G. Hall; Secretary, Carl F. Herrmann, Room 6 Custom-House; C. of H., J. C. Rhodes; P. S., J. W. Swatek; R. A. C., J. L. Siegrosser; M. 3d V., D. R. Cormode; M. 2 V., E. L. J. Stock; M. 1 V., W. Thompson; Chaplain, S. Farrar; S. S., Ernest Stock; J. S., F. G. Curney; Tyler, F. Germer.

At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association J. J. Hamblin read a paper in which he advanced the theory that plumbers' apprentices should be given scientific instruction, as the practical knowledge which they must acquire would then have a sound basis. A resolution was adopted thanking Robert Brown & Sons, of Scotland, for a collection of plumbers' tools sent to be exhibited at the coming exposition. The members last evening talked over the project of a permanent exhibition of plumbers' goods, and of interesting the public in the matter.

Mr. Beals, the young gentleman who was held up and robbed at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court the evening of Nov. 18 last, offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of his assailants. He does not do this because of the pecuniary loss he sustained, as but a few hundred dollars was taken, nor does he do it on account of any bodily injury he sustained, as he is entirely recovered, but because he desires to make an example for the benefit of these thugs and thieves who are robbing Chicagoans with impunity almost every night.

John Lawler, whose gambling-house at No. 3103 State street was raided by the police New-Year's night, appeared in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning in a humor by no means mild. He felt terribly "sore" toward the police and abusively opened up on Lieut. Beadell, who led the raid, threatening to "get even," and otherwise conducting himself in a manner which from any other man would have earned his arrest. His case and those of seven of the inmates went on a change of venue to Justice Prindiville, and were continued until tomorrow. The eighth inmate, booked as John Holmes, was discharged on the request of the police, who gave no reason to Justice Foote for making it.

REAL-ESTATE AND HOUSE-RENTING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Real-Estate and House-Renting Agents' Association yesterday considerable time was spent in discussing the coming banquet. After listening to the report of the committee the association decided to hold its first annual banquet at the Palmer House Tuesday, Jan. 15. There will be an elegant dinner, a band of music, handsome floral decorations, but no wine. Several members were in favor of inviting ladies, but a majority opposed the idea, and it was voted down. Messrs. Cummings, Pierce, Kerfoot, Marshall, and Renshaw were appointed to act as a Committee on Invitations. The Reception Committee will consist of Messrs. Mulligan, Hathaway, and Baird. A motion to amend the constitution so as to admit of the membership fee being raised to $50 was unanimously carried.

UNITED STATES PETIT JURORS.

The following petit jury has been summoned for service in the United States Circuit Court for this term: T. C. Hoag, Evanston; Frederick H. Bohmeyer, Elmhurst; D. W. Cresey, Downer's Grove; Willard Scott Jr., Naperville; Lester P. Naramore, Downer's Grove; Peter Cahill, Brimfield; William Johnson, Wheaton; J. B. Brown, Galena; Theodore Schultz, Jefferson; John F. Smith, Freeport; John Ross, Savanna; Edward Bobanan, Peoria; Matthew B. Potter, Kewanee; Edwin Brown, Virgil; John Gage, Winnetka; Edwin A. Warrell, Morrison; Isaac Rice, Mount Morris; A. D. Gifford, Hanover; H. O. Sleight, Moline; Charles H. Stoddard, Rock Island; James Welfong, Fullersburg; Henry J. Trava, Wheaton; Jacob Pritsch, Wheeling; A. S. Barnard, Naperville; Andrew F. Bigston, Kewanee; Thomas A. Doxey, Galena; Daniel Sheban, Lombard; William Dodds, Shannon; Richard Cole, Waukegan; J. Harvey Pierce, Freeport; George A. Taylor, Lake View. The trial of cases will begin the 15th.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

The annual report of the Second Baptist Church for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883, presents an excellent showing, as follows: Number of members, 1,175; received by baptism, 51; received by letter, 151; expenditures for current expenses, $9,841.06; receipts for same fund, $10,031.54—total contributions for the year. There is a floating indebtedness of $4,293.95, which remains undisturbed, being offset by property in possession of the church. It is expected that during the coming year an effort will be made to realize on this and pay it off entirely. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, feels greatly encouraged by the outlook in every way.

At the annual meeting of St. Paul's Universalist Church last evening but eleven members of the society were present. The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts during the year were $6,045 and the expenditures $5,927. The election of officers resulted as follows: Trustees, C. B. Sawyer, J. H. Swan, G. A. Seaverns, A. A. Libby, N. B. Judah; Advisory Trustee, Edson Keith; Treasurer, H. G. Young; Clerk, J. E. Sanford.

MRS. SCHOCK WEEPS.

AND ALL BECAUSE SHE IS HELD TO THE CRIMINAL COURT FOR CRUELTY.

The trial of Mrs. Anna Schock, charged with cruelly treating the children left under her care at the Workingwomen's Industrial Home, was resumed yesterday, nineteen or twenty more witnesses being introduced for the defense.

The defendant, looking more downcast and careworn than usual, appeared in court in the company of a Mr. Hughes, whose name has been mentioned several times by witnesses during the trial. She meddled a good deal with the witnesses for the State, some of whom were likely to be placed upon the stand in rebuttal. In the afternoon, provided with a large bag of candy, she succeeded in making friends with two of the youngest and hungriest-looking of the children, with whom she held long coversations whenever the chance came. The officers drew the witnesses away from her several times, but she was not at all discouraged. "I wish the trial would last a long time," said little Willie Quinn; "'cause I'd get plenty to eat. Mrs. Schock is nice to me."

"Did you get all you wanted at the home?" he was asked.

"O no! I mean she's nice to me now."

The evidence of a large number of the witnesses was scarcely material. John Dempsey, of No. 576 Hubbard street, from whom supplies were purchased while the home was within the city limits, testified that "things were not exactly first-class there, but as good as in the majority of poor families."

Among the other witnesses called was Mrs. Sarah Beard, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., who was Secretary of the home on Fulton and Morgan streets, and for a few weeks at La Grange. She testified that the children were warmly and cleanly dressed and well fed. A part of her duty was to buy the provisions, hold prayers, and teach the children Scripture lessons. She also solicited alms and received 20 per cent of all her cash collections. She knew nothing, she said, as to the amount of the subscriptions, as Mrs. Schock kept all the accounts.

A. J. McClellan, who was Treasurer of the institution, though he confessed he had handled very little money, was called, and could not tell how much of the money had passed through his hands. At one time all the collections were paid in at his office. He had been Mrs. Schock's attorney. Only one collector was employed, and she was paid 20 per cent on all cash contributions and 10 per cent on contributions of goods. The meetings of the Board of Directors were held with great irregularity. It was hard to secure a quorum at the meetings. No committee was ever appointed to visit the home at La Grange for the purpose of ascertaining how the home was managed, and he did not know that any other members of the Board of Directors besides himself and Mr. Taylor had ever been out to La Grange. He went to La Grange for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reports in the newspapers were correct. He went out there with the feeling that they were not, and came back feeling the same way.

Mrs. Maria White stated that she had lived three months in the Workingwomen's Industrial Home, on Fulton street, and afterwards at La Grange. According to her story there was an abundance of everything to eat in the home.

The defendant, Mrs. Anna Schock, then took the stand, giving her residence as La Grange. The institution was organized, she said, in 1879, a Mrs. McDonald being another of the organizers and incorporators.

Another witness was about to be called, when Justice Russell said that what they expected to prove by him was immaterial, as the case would hold the defendant to the Criminal Court under $500 bonds. A few tears gathered under her eyelashes, but she soon quieted down and gave the required bond, Constable Goodwillie becoming security.

CAN'T BE UTILIZED AT THE JAIL.

THERE IS A CITY WORKHOUSE, AND, UNDER JUDGE GARY'S DECISION, THERE THE "MISDEMEANOR" CROWD MUST GO.

Judge Gary yesterday decided that he could not comply with the request embodied in the resolution passed by the County Board two weeks ago. The main points in his opinion were as follows:

The statue of May 28, 1879, says persons convicted of misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail may, in the "discretion" of the court, be set to labor under the direction of the Sheriff as the County Board may provide, instead of committing them to jail. But another statute, passed three days later, makes it the "duty" of the court in counties in which there is a city workhouse, and an agreement between the county and city authorities for keeping such persons, to send them to the latter place. Both statutes passed by the same Legislature and relating to the same subject, must be read as one. The effect is, that in counties where there is no city workhouse, or, if there be one, no agreement between the city and county authorities for keeping prisoners therein, the court has a "discretion" to sentence in labor under the direction of the Sheriff as the County Board may provide; but where there is such a workhouse and agreement, it is the duty of the court to commit to the workhouse. In conclusion, Judge Gary says:

I have been misunderstood as having sought to have action taken by the County Board authorizing labor under the direction of the Sheriff. I was for a while in doubt whether they might not authorize it, and while so in doubt did offer to an attorney who was endeavoring to procure such action of the County Board a form of a resolution to be adopted by them. I am now satisfied the matter is controlled by the legislation to which I have referred, and that the requirement to commit to the House of Correction is peremptory.

The opinion does not meet with general favor among the Jail Deputies. One of them said if the newspapers had not exposed the action taken by the County Board as a political deal between the Sheriff and the new Commissioners, the Judge would perhaps not have made such a complete research of the subject. The Sheriff needed more men, and if he wanted to keep the jail in repair he would have to pay for the labor from his private funds.

COL. WOOD WINS.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE AND THE RANDOLPH STREET BUILDING TO PASS INTO HIS HANDS TODAY.

The efforts being made recently by Col. Wood, of museum fame, to lease the Olympic Theatre on Clark street, opposit the Sherman House, and other property belonging to the Kingsbury estate, for museum and theatrical purposes, that have been duly recorded in THE TRIBUNE, have finally borne fruit, and this morning the negotiations between the Colonel and his backers, W. D. Kerfoot and young Kingsbury, who has recently come into possession of the property, and Mr. J. V. Le Moyne, will be closed. There have been many anxious bidders for a lease of this property that is yearly becoming more valuable, but Col. Wood and the gentlemen who are supporting him in the enterprise have won the prize, for a prize of much worth it will doubtless prove, if the Colonel's plans are carried out, as now seems likely. The exact terms of the lease cannot now be stated, but it is known to cover the Olympic Theatre building, on Clark street, and the five-story stone-front building on Randolph street, first east of the Ashland Block, which has a frontage of eighty feet and abuts the theatre building, and it is for a term of years for an annual rental not far from $25,000. Col. Wood's plans in the remodeling of the buildings contemplate a connection between the two that shall enable patrons to enter the theatre from either Clark or Randolph streets, and also pass from one to the other of the several departments of the museum without being compelled to leave the building. The museum will be the object of the Colonel's special attention, his many years of training in that line peculiarly fitting him for the work. All of that portion of the theatre building on Clark street now occupied as offices will be turned into curiosity rooms, and the four upper floors of the Randolph street building will be devoted entirely to museum purposes. The restaurant on the first floor of this building will not be disturbed, except that sufficient space for an ample entrance will be appropriated, probably from the east side of the first floor. The necessary papers in the lease will pass this morning, and, as the present occupants of the buildings have no further claim upon them, their leases having expired, the work of remodeling the structures for the purposes intended will be commenced at once.

THEY WILL GO DOWN.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE FLEMMING AND LORING CASE OVERRULED.

The motion for a new trial in the Flemming and Loring cases was overruled yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett. The Judge said the motion was based on two principal grounds —first, that the section on which the conviction was based was unconstitutional, and, secondly, that the indictment was fatally defective, there being four distinct offenses joined in it. The question of constitutionality had already been decided by the Supreme Court and was no longer an open one. The powers vested in Congress empowered it both to lay out mail-routes and exercise police supervision over them. The right to say what might lawfully be carried in the mails of necessity included the right to say what should not be carried. The only object of the law was to preserve public morals.

As to the sufficiency of the indictment the first count charged the defendants with using the mails for purposes of fraud contrary to the statute and in converting money to their own purposes. The second count charged them with obtaining letters from the mail and using the money they contained for fraudulent purposes, and the other counts were substantially like the first. The evidence showed that the defendants' scheme was of a fraudulent nature, and the indictment was reasonably certain, though it had omitted to state how the money had been converted to the use of the defendants. That was not necessary, as it would be so difficult to prove as to result in a failure of justice. If the purposes of the scheme were shown to be fraudulent, that was sufficient. There were no substantial errors as regarded the admission or exclusion of evidence which were sufficient to justify the granting of a new trial, and the motion would be overruled. As the defendants intended applying for a writ of error the Judge said he would give them ten days' time in which to file their bill of exceptions, and would not sentence the prisoners until a week from Monday.

BEARS ON THE BOARD.

PAWS STILL WINNERS IN THE TUSSLE WITH HORNS.

Outside orders were absent yesterday, but the volume of trading on local account was, nevertheless, fairly large. There has sprung up within the last few months a number of large professional speculators whose operations infuse activity into the market independent of the influences exerted by orders from the country and New York.

The interest in wheat and corn was well divided, with perhaps the largest number of bidders concentrated in the pit, where the price of the former cereal is determined. The day was a continuation of the bear reign, though their power was not so easily demonstrated as Monday. The decline in prices was small and confined to wheat. Corn and provisions showed an improvement. The latter was sold by a miscellaneous crowd of longs, many of whom covered losses. Hobbs was distinguishable as a strong buyer.

Corn improved nearly a cent after a break at the opening. The trading in small lots was quite active. The January option, which became cash, advanced nearly two cents.

Provisions were very steady, advancing 12 cents. The small receipts of hogs and the evident disposition of the packers to bull prices induced many dealers to buy long lines in various small amounts.

On the call prices displayed little change, and trading, on 'Change in the morning, was characterized by no special feature of interest.

The large receipts of corn surprised many, who supposed the storm of New-Year's Day would block the roads. It was reported that receipts of corn would diminish from this onward. In the afternoon many tired bulls on wheat proclaimed their change to the bear side.

"You want to copper all such talk. They only want to buy it," said a round lunker put on the after-hours resorts. Most of the long telegraphic letters sent out last night were bullish in their tenor on corn and provisions and bearish on wheat.

"The very fact that everybody looks for a break in wheat makes one believe it's a purchase. General expectation in this game is wrong nine times out of ten," said one of the most successful speculators of the small crowd of rich ones developed since last September.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

M'CARTHY, THE FRAUDULENT PRIEST, SENT DOWN FOR A YEAR. THE NOTORIOUS O'BRIEN GANG GETTING THEIR DESERTS.

James P. Young, alias James McCarthy, the alleged priest who passed around among the faithful in the garb of a Catholic minister and swindled them out of various small sums on bogus checks issued on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was convicted in Judge Moran's court yesterday and given a year in the penitentiary.

In the same court Mrs. Nellie Adams and her little sister, Maggie O'Brien, were arraigned on a charge of larceny. Both the prisoners are members of the notorious O'Brien family. The mother of the gang is serving a six months' sentence in the bridewell; Thomas, the oldest boy, has just been released from the Iowa Penitentiary; and Peter and his wife are held at the County Jail on an indictment for robbery. Maggie is 10 years old and was undergoing a thorough training in the arts of thieving, in which her sister is an expert, when the police arrested them both. The woman used the girl as a "blind." She would enter a house and apply for a home for her orphan sister. When a favorable opportunity arrived she would slip anything valuable within her reach into her pocket. She made a successful haul of a gold watch, chain, and ring at the house of Calvin Bowles, but was subsequently captured and the stolen property recovered. The jury found her guilty and fixed her imprisonment at four years in Joliet. Her younger sister will probably be sent to the Industrial School for Girls.

A CLOSE CONTRACT.

THE MAN WHO SUPPLIES THE COUNTY WITH MEAT MUST "PLAY IT FINE" TO COME OUT EVEN.

"Is it possible for F. W. Bipper to furnish the county institutions good meat at $6.50 per hundred, and to the County Agency at $5.50 per hundred, as he has offered to do?" asked a reporter yesterday of County-Commissioner Leyden.

"He can do it, but he will not make any money on his contract. To tell you the truth, had there been a bid of seven cents per pound I should have given it the preference in order to be quite sure that the meat will be of prime quality. I am satisfied that for several months during the year Bipper will lose money on his contract, but he will make himself whole again when the price of live beef goes below four cents. I have watched Bipper very closely ever since he had the county contract, and know that he has always furnished good meat. But it is impossible for anybody to deal honestly with the county at lower figures than those bid by Bipper."

"What is the reason there were only two bids on the meat contract?"

"Because butchers know there is no money to be made out of furnishing meat to the county. Bipper has the inside track, as he has held the contract for years and knows just how to buy in order to fill his contract."

Sheriff Hanchett was asked how much he paid for the meat he fed to the prisoners, and said he paid from 12 to 18 cents a pound.

STILL HUNTING.

THE SMOKE-INSPECTOR CLAIMS TO HAVE DISCOVERED NO GOOD SMOKE-BURNER.

The vast quantity of smoke that rolls out of down-town chimneys and surrounding manufactories is proof positive that the Health Department has either fallen into a sad state of neglect or been bullied into submission by erratic and thick-headed Aldermen. In regard to this matter Smoke-Inspector Merki says: "Well, we are not doing much of anything, for the very reason that to prosecute citizens for not conforming with the smoke ordinance is nothing but persecution so long as the so-called smoke-consumers do not approximate a state of perfection more nearly than those at present in the market. None fulfil the requirements, and but one or two of the half-hundred or more inventions are worthy of trial. We continue to serve notices on those who violate the ordinance, although very few cases are brought into court. Whenever we find a device that will consume smoke we shall commence a rigid prosecution, and not till then."

The Howe scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

BODY-SNATCHING.

The Corpse of an Aged Woman Resurrected at Sycamore and Brought to Chicago.

It Was Packed in a Kerosene Barrel, Labeled "Poultry," and Consigned to a Myth.

Detectives Capture the Three Alleged Ghouls as They Are About to Start Out on Another Predatory Excursion.

The "body-snatcher" for the College of Physicians and Surgeons and his two assistants were arrested in this city last evening and taken to Sycamore to answer the charge of robbing a grave. As will be remembered, the unclaimed bodies of paupers used to be turned over to the medical colleges for dissecting purposes, and as long as a supply was available from this source it was unnecessary to employ professionals to secure corpses. But the County Commissioners having in their wisdom ordered that no more bodies be given up, the colleges have been obliged to rob graves to get "material" for the 2,000 students to work upon, and now all of them employ one or more professional snatchers to supply them with "stiffs."

DISCOVERY AND SEARCH.

The 23d of December Mrs. Mary Hoyt, aged 85, died of dropsy at Sycamore. She was buried the 25th. The next day the man in charge of the cemetery while cutting evergreens noticed that her grave had been disturbed, and on making an examination discovered that the body was gone. He reported the fact to her son, and the latter came to Chicago and instructed Capt. Turtle to find the remains. Operatives were sent to Sycamore, and all the railroad stations in the vicinity were visited to see if anything had been shipped to Chicago. At De Kalb it was learned that a man, whose description was given, forwarded some "poultry" in a kerosene barrel. The agent thought it a very strange receptacle for chickens, and asked the fellow why he had used the oil-barrel. He replied: "I burned it out, so as to remove the smell. The operative followed up this clew, which proved to be the correct one. The mark on the barrel was, "Wm. C. Black, No. 207 Paulina street, Chicago." There is no such number on either North or South Paulina street, and, of course, William C. Black doesn't live there. At the freight-depot of the Northwestern Railroad in this city it was ascertained that a man who answered the description of the shipper had taken the barrel away.

TOM COFFEE AND HIS MEN.

After some trouble he was located, and proved to be Tom Coffee, who lives on Hermitage avenue, near Van Buren street. A "shadow" was put on him, and he was closely watched—so closely that in a day or two it became apparent that he was a professional body-snatcher. One night he went to LaGrange with two men and brought back a corpse and took it to the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and another night the three went to Palatine after five bodies, the shadow reported, but got none owing to the depth of the snow. Having satisfied themselves who the operatives here set about learning the identity of his associates, and their names proved to be Hall and Armstrong. They always accompanied Black or Coffee on their trips, which were made quite frequently, to cemeteries in the vicinity of Chicago. Another detective found out that a doctor in Sycamore had written to one of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons about Mrs. Hoyt, and that the latter had sent Coffee there to get her body.

A HASTY LAWYER.

Capt. Turtle, though in possession of all this information, was in no hurry to make arrests, as he wanted to accumulate such facts as would at least temporarily put an end to body-snatching. Unfortunately, however, a lawyer had been employed by Mr. Hoyt, and this lawyer, who knew the body had been taken to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, made a complaint yesterday before Justice Lyon in order to swear out a search-warrant. Constable Hartman heard of this, and he told of it, and thus the matter became public, and Capt. Turtle had to move quickly in order to secure the grave-robbers.

THE CAPTURE.

The three were going on a trip into the country last night. Armstrong was "shadowed" to the saloon under the Sherman House, where he was joined by Coffee. After taking a drink they went to a saloon on La Salle street, just south of Randolph, in front of which was a horse and bobsled, the driver, Hall, being in the saloon. They were followed by Sheriff Wood, of De Kalb County, who had the warrants, and two of Turtle's operatives. While the three snatchers were at the bar waiting for a drink the officers drew their revolvers and told them to throw up their hands. They did so, and ugly-looking pistols were taken from all, but Armstrong struck one of the operatives and knocked him down. When he was secured Sheriff Wood shackled and handcuffed the three. This was about 8 o'clock. An hour and a half later they were on the train bound for Sycamore. On the way to the Northwestern depot Coffee said: "I know what this is for," and admitted that he had delivered the body of Mrs. Hoyt to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The remains, however, were not recovered last night, but they will probably be secured today. It is understood that if they are not turned over at least one of the faculty of the college, against whom there is evidence of complicity, will be arrested. Coffee is supposed to have talked more than Capt. Turtle was willing to admit, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that the Captain was so confident last night that he would have possession of the body within twenty-four hours.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

As the medical colleges claim that they must have subjects, and will probably employ men to rob graves if they cannot get "material" in any other way, the County Commissioners, they say, ought to reconsider their action regarding the unclaimed pauper dead, and thus put an end to the wholesale robbing of cemeteries which is now carried on by professional body-snatchers.

DR. HOADLEY.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw several members of the college faculty last evening before the arrest of Coffee was made known. They positively denied having any knowledge of the case in question. Dr. A. E. Hoadley, Professor of Anatomy in the college, said that several subjects were received there just before Christmas, but that none of them were female subjects. "We have not had a female subject here for three weeks," said Dr. Hoadley. He said further that no questions were ever asked when subjects were purchased concerning the life, antecedents, or relatives of the departed. Those were matters in which the college took no interest. If, however, a subject purchased by the college should be identified and claimed by relatives it would be promptly surrendered to them. What there was left of it would be surrendered.

RESPONSIBLE COMMISSIONERS.

One prominent member of the faculty said that the County Commissioners were responsible for the grave-robberies, having shut off the supply of dead paupers. The medical colleges had to have subjects, would pay money for them, and could find men who were willing to earn money that way. The County Commissioners might have men with shotguns to guard the graves of the unclaimed dead and put a headlight on the morgue, but they could not guard all graveyards or prevent the colleges from getting what they had to have and what medical science demanded. "Rattle his bones over the stones; he's only a pauper that some college owns," is the way the faculty think the old lines should read.

DR. REA.

Dr. R. L. Rea, who had been seen by a TRIBUNE reporter before the arrest was made, was called upon later, but said, notwithstanding Coffee's admissions, that he knew nothing whatever about the case.

DR. A. REEVES JACKSON.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the residence of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson shortly after 9 o'clock last evening. Through a speaking-tube the medical man muttered something about having gone to bed and not wanting to be disturbed.

"But THE TRIBUNE would like some explanation."

"I haven't anything to give you. I don't know anything about the matter, and I don't want to."

"Don't you know that the body of a woman was delivered at the college recently?"

"No, I tell you I don't know anything about it; so go away."

"Where does the college get its subjects?"

"I don't know."

DR. D. A. K. STEELE.

Dr. D. A. K. Steele, Secretary of the college, professed to be in utter ignorance of the manner in which the college obtained subjects, and was very positive he knew nothing about the body of Mrs. Hoyt. He said that the first intimation he had received of the affair came from the reporter. Since the County Commissioners had discontinued the practice of allowing the bodies of paupers to be used for scientific purposes the medical colleges had resorted to illegitimate means of obtaining subjects, but from where they came or who procured them he could not say, as he had not been in the dissecting-room for some time. He was sorry that the trouble had arisen, but thought the county officials were to blame, as all necessity for anything of the kind would be obviated if the colleges were "allowed subjects that rightfully belonged to them."

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The counsel in the legal-tender case have arranged to submit the cause on the records and briefs already filed without oral argument. This course has been decided on in view of the fact that the full discussion of the main question involved, which affects the validity of the whole volume of reissued legal-tender notes as a debt-paying medium, ought not to be entered on if any technical questions in the case are to control the decision of the court. A motion to amend the record so as to avoid any such questions was made at the opening of the term, both parties uniting in it, but the court denied the motion. The cause was assigned for a day in January, and in order to put the court fully in possession of it the submission will be made, and an oral argument will doubtless be ordered for some future day if the way is found clear for a hearing on the merits.

A SIXTEEN-THIRTEEN ELOPEMENT.

JACKSONVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—O. J. Smith is 16 years of age, a handsome youth, smooth-faced, rosy-cheeked, and bright-eyed. Amanda Klaz, that was, is 13 years old and a plump and pretty girl. The children were frequently seen together at church and Sunday-school, Smith escorting the girl home. They finally agreed to get married, but, fearing that parental objection would thwart their plans, owing to their extreme youth, they quietly departed in the direction of Stinesville. They were absent several days, and when they returned a few days ago they told Miss Klaz's parents that they had been married and produced a marriage certificate. The child-bride's parents accepted the situation with good grace, and the young couple are now living at Klaz's.

NORTH CAROLINA CRIMINALS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Gov. Jarvis today commuted the sentence of Linch King, colored, to have been hanged at Rutherfordton the 17th inst. for burglary. He goes to the penitentiary for life. Benjamin Gilliam, the negro sentenced to be hanged at Bayboro the 24th inst. for the murder of his wife, was respited till Feb. 29. Three men, all negroes, are to be hanged that day. The others besides Gilliam are Enoch Brown at Halifax, and Robert Pratt at Goldsboro.

Why is it Drs. McChesney $8 best set?

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
John Stoerzbach, Chicago	22
Caroline Weber, Chicago	23
Robert L. Raynolds, Chicago	25
Kate Tatum, Chicago	22
Thomas Doolan, Chicago	36
Mary Ann McAllister, Chicago	30
Adam Pfeifer, Chicago	23
Mary Retzhof, Chicago	24
Bernhard Muller, Chicago	25
Lena Zeller, Chicago	24
Lester Brooks, Chicago	24
Sallie C. Pike, Chicago	19
Frank E. M. Foster, Pullman	23
Mollie Keller, Pullman	22
Josef Swedsk, Chicago	24
Agnes Nowak, Chicago	28
Frederick Jetke, Chicago	40
Augusta Berz, Chicago	25
Herman Friederick, Chicago	19
Amelia Hoke, Chicago	19
Alfred Cheney, Ovid, Mich	44
Jennie McLevitt, Omaha	41
Edward S. Stephenson, Pittsburg, Pa	40
Mary E. King, Greatree, Pa	33
Theodore F. Lyon, Omaha, Neb	37
Hattie G. Hale, Cleveland, O	36
Alfred M. Olson, Chicago	26
Anna Christianson, Chicago	23
William Harkner, Hammond	31
Rosa Ruff, Hammond	18
Stephen J. Reicher, Chicago	25
Lina L. Dimer, Chicago	23
Herman Schar, Chicago	22
Augusta Wentzlof, Chicago	22
Julius C. Selldorf, Benson	23
Alvina Nesemann, Benson	30
Jacob Hafke, Chicago	29
Marsyanna Tummaikwo, Chicago	18
Jacob Loenstine, Chicago	25
Mrs. Sadie Simon, Chicago	27
George F. Lewis, Chicago	30
Nellie Jay, Chicago	21
Charles Hotz, Morgan Park	21
Fredericka Helgenhauer, Morgan Park	27
Patrick Sheahan, Chicago	33
Mrs. Frances Conley, Chicago	39
Bruno Fuchs, Chicago	30
Anna Jarosa, Chicago	23
John Guy, Chicago	29
Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, Chicago	32
Joseph Yordorfer, Chicago	27
Carolina Goester, Chicago	27
Albert H. Moody, Chicago	33
Lennie G. Tucker, Chicago	27
John Gerhard, Lemont	25
Agnes Hettinger, Lemont	19
Peter Cieselski, Chicago	25
Marya Drecka, Chicago	18
Joseph Patt, Chicago	28
Susanna Schwartz, Chicago	22
Gregor Boger, Chicago	28
Ida Siegert, Chicago	23
James Ashbrooke, Chicago	27
Margaret Webster, Chicago	27
Abraham L. Bennett, Chicago	23
Ida Popilowsky, Chicago	19
A. F. Shuman, Chicago	27
Effie D. Booth, Chicago	24
Frank Wright, Chicago	25
Mrs. Georgie Cooper, Chicago	39
Harry P. Hatch, Chicago	33
Bizzie Rockel, Chicago	25
Vite Albate, Chicago	24
Maria Mellilo, Chicago	18
Frank E. Kittredge, Chicago	21
Hattie Clark, Chicago	18
Martin Micaelson, Chicago	21
Thea Hanson, Chicago	19
Peter Sykoras, Chicago	21
Annie Mnca, Chicago	30
Frank Wenning, Chicago	30
Katie Lingorer, Chicago	22
Dominicus A. Van Bergen, Chicago	36
Kate Allen, Chicago	18
Edward Labelle, Pullman	22
Hanna Guibord, Pullman	15
Pierre Brachtenbach, Rosehill	36
Helene Kierers, Rosehill	21
Henry S. Lewis, Chicago	21
Anna Lynett, Chicago	19
Henry Reynolds, Chicago	23
Cora Hull, Chicago	20
Charles J. Marquette, Lake	22
Ann Berry, Lake	19
Jacob Pregel, Chicago	24
Bertha Carle, Chicago	27
John Katzenberger, Barton, Wis	27
Lizzie Kass, Evansville, Wis	24
George Young, Escanaba, Mich	30
Lizzie Southerland, Millburn	24
Claude W. Kendrick, Chicago	22
Mary Herbert, Chicago	22

MARRIAGES.

RAYNOLDS—TATUM—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 2, 1884, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Robert L. Raynolds and Kate Tatum. No cards.

DEATHS.

McGARRY—Jan. 2, Martin McGarry aged 24 years, son of John McGarry, Ballintogher, County Sligo, Ireland.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 4, from 227 North Market-st. to Holy Name Church; thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

THOMAS—Jan. 1, at 39 Ohio-st., Herbert Hoffman Thomas, aged 1 year and 6 months, only son of C. P. and Jennie L. Thomas.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Friday, from the house.

ATCHISON—At 329 Oakley-av., Cory May, daughter of Walter S. and Amanda Atchison, aged 1 year 8 months and 1 day.

Funeral from residence at 11 o'clock Friday, Jan. 5.

BISHOP—At Ravenswood, Ill., Jan. 1, infant son of Frank C. and Isabella Eddy Bishop, aged 16 months and 5 days.

Funeral Thursday, 2 p. m., from the house to Graceland.

ROTHAGE—From injury received New Year's Eve, Tilly, beloved and only daughter of George and Maggie Rothage, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral from late residence, 178 West Jackson-st., at 2 p. m. Thursday, Jan. 3.

☞ Washington Evening Star please copy.

TUCKER—Jan. 1, Erastus N. Tucker, aged 59.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, William Mason, 3125 Indiana-av., Thursday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock. Burial private.

COOK—Anne, wife of Urban Cook, aged 42 years and 9 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 537 Loomis-st., Friday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland. Friends invited.

OSBORN—At his residence, 429 Carroll-av., Chicago, at